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SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE REACTS IN OPPOSING TARIFF

Protests Continue Against the
Imposition of Higher Duties,
While Volume of Commerce
Shows an Increasing Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The increasing number of protests from South America received by officials of the Department of Commerce indicate, according to trade and tariff experts here, a consensus of opinion in South American markets that the passage of a high tariff measure such as the Fordney Tariff Bill may prove sufficient to break the weakening hold of the United States on the markets of South America.

The effect of a high protective tariff on the trade of this country with South America, while it must remain somewhat problematical, is known to be looming large in the consideration of officials here, especially since the volume of trade has begun to make itself felt. Indications of the trend of trade are numerous, however. Statistics on the trade of the last few months collected by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce carry indications of a sharp decline in imports as a result of the emergency tariff. Fresh comments in South American papers show a uniform tendency to put responsibility for unsettled trade conditions there on the United States and to threaten retaliation, and protests sent by South American firms to the Department of Commerce and other government departments having to do with trade relations reveal the extent of the distrust and concern created by the possibility of a tariff which would shut out South American goods. In short, South America is giving a warning of the possible results of such a tariff on the trade between the two countries in language that cannot be misunderstood.

Financial Policies Blamed

Whether justly or not, South America is blaming the United States for the fact that she is in danger of losing her natural access to the markets of this country, and she is right, having to do her buying elsewhere.

She is demanding, as a stimulus to her exports, that this country, in turn, trade extension, and better exchange rates. The effect of the emergency tariff which went into effect the latter part of last May was almost immediate, as shown by statistics collected by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of imports from South American markets dropped from \$30,535,087 in April, an average which had prevailed for the previous four months, to \$23,347,023 in May, and down to \$19,645,126 in June, and practically the same amount for July. In addition, the effect of the Fordney tariff proposals has made itself felt, according to authoritative reports, in several export commodities, especially those from Argentina, where there has been a marked decrease in the amount of grain sent north.

The familiar maxim, "We cannot sell where we do not buy," is, according to all reports, already showing signs of crippling export trade to South America. Of course the most immediate hindrance to buying in United States markets is the unfavorable exchange conditions prevailing. South American money will purchase, it is claimed by importers there, 25 per cent more in European than in United States markets. This condition, it is conceded, is inevitable and beyond control, but this is not the case with credit extensions and duties. One of the complaints most often heard from South American buyers is that while European firms extend credit freely for six months, or even longer, American houses are reluctant to grant 60 days' time.

European Competition Strong

When, to these handicaps of the export trade with South America is added the keen competition of European countries and the probability of retaliatory measures, the untenable position of American firms becomes evident, according to officials acquainted with the situation.

Latest reports from the Department of Commerce indicate that competition between the United States, Germany, Great Britain and France in South American markets is increasing, especially in Brazil. During the war, it is stated, the United States strengthened its position to a degree which enables it to remain slightly in the lead. "It now remains to be seen," concludes the report, "whether the increasing competition can be withstood."

From an authority recently sent down to Argentina to investigate the situation, it appears that most of the South and Central American countries are concerned because of the proposed tariff. The affair is aggravated, they declare, when it is considered that the Fordney tariff bill will reflect on them at a time when the agricultural crisis is evident and the problem of exchange is grave. Beginnings have been made in what is termed by them "the defense of South American production." Argentina, which, it is generally conceded, will be among the

countries hardest hit by a protective tariff, has a proposal pending giving to the President power to increase up to 40 per cent the tariff on products of countries which increase the duties on their products, and it is understood that similar measures are on foot in other countries.

Officials of the Pan-American Union take a more hopeful view of the situation. Trade advisers there are of the opinion that the effect of a protective tariff will not be to shut off South American exports of raw products to this country, but simply to increase the market price American consumers must pay for them.

CANTON DEMANDS REPRESENTATION

Formal Note From Government
in South China Insists the
Republic Will Not Be Bound
by Act of Peking Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Canton Government has informed the State Department of the United States, in definite and vigorous terms, that the Republic of China will not be bound by any action of the delegates appointed by the Peking Government to the conference on the limitation of armaments, which also will deal with Far Eastern questions.

China, it is insisted, must be represented by a delegation not compromised by dealings and relations with a foreign power, as it is alleged Hsu Shih-chang is.

Mr. Ma So, representative in Washington of the South China Government, yesterday afternoon sent the following message to the State Department:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the subjoined declaration signed by Sun Yat-sen, President of the Republic of China, countersigned by Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting forth the views of the Republic of China on the subject of a proper and truly representative Chinese delegation at the Washington conference, to be held on November 11, 1921."

Formal Protest Made

Declaration:

"The President of the United States has invited China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions at the conference to be held in Washington."

"The Government of the Republic of China, of which I am the duly constituted Chief Executive, affirms that no settlement of these questions is possible as long as China is not freed from policies which are defined and elaborated in the 21 demands and treaties, and further worked out in the series of secret agreements, loans, concessions concluded and granted by Hsu Shih-chang's Administration in favor of Japan. All other questions are subordinate to these menacing policies, the unchecked prosecution of which involves an alien domination of China with her man power and natural resources."

"To secure her release from the policy of domination, China must be represented at the conference by a delegation under the direction of an administration that is not only the legal government of China, but is not committed and not compromised by dealings and relations with the foreign power pursuing that policy."

Alleged Mistakes Cited

"Hsu Shih-chang and his Administration, so committed and so compromised. He was the Secretary of State of the Administration which mismanaged the negotiations connected with the 21 demands, and in consequence sacrificed vital Chinese rights. He and his Administration concluded the secret agreements of September 24 and September 28, 1915, and other secret treaties impairing the independence and integrity of China and subjecting Chinese economic resources to an exploitation subservient to the same policies of domination. Besides this moral incompetency, the Administration of Hsu Shih-chang is illegal. He was elected by an illegal Parliament, which was set up in violation of the Chinese Constitution, and which he himself had to dissolve in the autumn of last year as unconstitutional."

"On the other hand, this government is entirely free and stands uncommitted vis-a-vis any foreign power. It is also the legal government of the Republic of China, because it has been established in pursuance of government-making power vested by the Constitution in Parliament."

"The moral disqualification of Hsu Shih-chang and his administration to state China's position is a difficulty that goes to the root of the Chinese representation at the conference. This difficulty cannot be solved by any paper scheme for political unification of China. It is a stern reality that must be faced if China is to secure a minimum of justice at the conference."

"Therefore, I, in the name of and on behalf of the government and the people of the Republic of China, hereby declare that unless a delegation under the direction of this government attends and takes part in the work of the Washington conference, none of the decisions of the conference relating to China shall be recognized as having any validity or force."

Signed "SUN YAT-SEN,
President of the Republic of China."
Countersigned "WU-TING-FANG,
Minister of Foreign Affairs."

DAIL EIREANN TO DISCUSS INVITATION

Mr. de Valera's Cabinet Calls
Session for Wednesday to
Confer on Latest Letter From
the British Prime Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Eamon de Valera's cabinet met today and decided to summon a private session of Dail Eireann for Wednesday next to discuss Mr. Lloyd George's last communication, which embodied the proposal for a conference on September 26.

British Newspapers Say Terms Are Basis for Discussions

LONDON, England (Friday)—The text of the Cabinet's reply to Eamon de Valera was prominently displayed in the papers here today, and the opinion was generally expressed that the government had gone as far as possible. There was considerable speculation as to the nature of Mr. de Valera's reply to the note, and much advice was given him by the various journals.

Sinn Fein Must Choose

After the conference in London between Paul Doumer, French Finance Minister, and Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was announced that the issues raised in connection with the allocation of the first 1,000,000,000 marks paid by Germany to the allied reparations account would be further considered in consultation with the financial representative of the other allies.

Chemistry must have the full support of the country if the United States is to continue in the place she has won, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, told a joint meeting of that society and the Society of the Chemical Industry of Great Britain in New York yesterday. American chemistry was traced from its earliest achievements to the present day, and the dominance of the German influence was deplored.

In a letter addressed to President Harding the Logan Coal Operators Association of West Virginia last night served notice that under no conditions would they consent to meet in conference with the United Mine Workers of America in order to eliminate future causes of trouble in the mine fields. The fields are not unionized, the association says, and consequently a conference with union men who did not represent the workers would be useless, it is held.

Late returns show that 12 out of 13 proposed amendments to the Indiana state Constitution were defeated in the special election held this week. The only amendment authorized provides that all foreign-born residents of Indiana shall be fully naturalized before they vote.

It is expected that Labor generally will accept Judge Landis' wage reduction decision at Chicago. It already has been ratified by one union, and only one union has walked out as an organization.

The decline in agriculture in the United States has been greater than ever the last year, according to Clifford Thorne, counsel for western shippers' organizations, who has been appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of lower railroad freight rates. Mr. Thorne contends that unless these rates are greatly reduced the farmers of America will be absolutely at the mercy of the carriers.

Formal notice was served on the State Department yesterday by the Canton Government that the Chinese Republic will not be bound by the acts or representations, in the conference on limitation of armaments, of the delegates of the Peking Government. It is declared that the Administration of Hsu Shih-chang is unconstitutional.

Continued protest is being received from South America against the proposals in the Fordney tariff bill to impose higher duties on imports. It is shown that trade with South American countries has fallen off since the enactment of the emergency tariff law, and the claim is made that this will continue if it is shown to be the declared policy of the United States to seek markets in countries where it refuses to buy.

Official announcement of the appointment of Elihu Root and Oscar Underwood, Democratic leader in the Senate, as members of the United States delegation to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments, was made at the White House yesterday. The other two delegates, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, have been previously named.

NEWS SUMMARY

Changes in policy are about to be made by the Government of India. Too lenient an attitude apparently has been adopted toward Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the non-cooperators, and it is likely that his movement will be curbed in the future. The Moplah rising is regarded as final proof of the danger of his activities. In another direction a change is also contemplated. It is an open secret that the administration of justice leaves much to be desired and a revision is expected of the legal procedure in criminal and civil cases where Europeans and natives are jointly concerned.

British Labor in the midst of its own problems has not lost sight of the appalling situation in Russia. That section of Labor represented by the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff has made an initial grant of £1000, authorized its general council to open a relief fund and issued an appeal for the utmost financial help for the Russian people. An effort is also to be made to induce the British Government to supply transport, raw materials and credits, and to recognize the Soviet Government, so that the various proposals put forward may be carried out.

Dail Eireann is to discuss next Wednesday the British communication answering Eamon de Valera and inviting the Sinn Fein representatives to a conference at Inverness on September 20. The communication has been generally approved in the English and Irish press, where the idea finds expression that the door has been left wide open for further consideration of the situation.

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BRITISH LABOR AIDS RELIEF IN RUSSIA

Utmost Financial Help to the
Russian People Is Voted at
the Trade Union Congress—
Initial Grant Is Agreed To

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Friday)—The Trade Union Congress today passed a resolution unanimously calling on British Labor to give the utmost financial help to the Russian people and authorized its general council to raise a relief fund and make an initial grant of £1000. The congress also empowered the council to use the whole power of organized British Labor to induce the British Government to supply the means of transport, raw materials and money credits so urgently required by Russia. The resolution further urged the British Government to recognize the Russian Government so that these proposals could be carried out.

The Christian Science Monitor's representative found among prominent delegates the belief that Mr. Lloyd George would welcome evidence of strong Labor support on this matter, in view of the differences with the French Government on Russian policy. A. A. Purcell, member of the Trade Union delegation to Russia last year, quoted a statement supplied to the congress by Maxim Litvinoff to the effect that the machinery for the relief administration consisted of Soviet representatives working in conjunction with the trades unions, co-operatives and the British Quakers Mission and Save the Children Fund. The delegates expressed assent when Mr. Purcell suggested that this was eminently satisfactory.

Blockade Blamed

He stated that the latest Soviet estimate of the number of children in the famine area was between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000. He declared that the present situation was due as much to the allied blockade as to the drought, because the peasants had been reduced to the use of wooden plows and spades for cultivation. He asked for strong movements to compel recognition of the Soviet Government.

Tom Shaw, another member of the delegation to Russia and a strong critic of Bolshevism, made an earnest appeal for help on the ground that when women and children were starving it was no time for talking about the forms or sins of governments. He expressed the hope that a solid international labor relief effort would be organized.

A spirited discussion took place on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee that the new General Council should be authorized to elect a permanent salaried chairman. Harry Gosling urged that in view of the enormous growth of trade unionism, it was impossible to get efficient leadership unless the best man who could be obtained gave his whole time to the task.

Education for Labor

The miners, textile workers, general workers and other unions offered strong opposition to the proposal on various grounds. The miners wanted postponement for a year, so that the congress itself could elect one, while the textile workers argued that there should be only one supreme head of a secretariat department in order to avoid friction between the permanent chairman and the permanent secretary, who would have divided responsibility. Eventually the proposal was withdrawn.

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, made a notable speech in support of the proposal.

INDIA TAKES FIRM ATTITUDE AGAINST NATIVE AGITATORS

Attempts to Tamper With Loyalty of Troops and Police Has
Caused Government to Decide
on Criminal Prosecutions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Government of India is about to make an important change in its policy toward certain present day movements in regard to which its critics have alleged it was adopting too lenient an attitude. Some hint of the future is contained in Sir William Vincent's remarks at Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly at Simla, when he announced that the government had decided to take criminal action against certain individuals who had broken the law before the Moplah outbreak, referring specifically to the attempts made to tamper with the loyalty of the troops and police.

There is reason to believe that the Government of India is no longer disposed to the view that to allow the non-cooperation movement to run its course and prove its error by its practice is the best and wisest procedure. Mahatma Gandhi has been much too clever to make this policy a safe one for the peace of India. No sooner than has one phase of non-cooperation become patently unworkable, than he shifted his ground and changed his program.

Policy Changed

The unwillingness of the educated Indians to carry out his impossible demands, such as leaving their legal work and withdrawing their children from the schools, proved that Mr. Gandhi's propaganda would never accomplish much in that direction, whereupon the Indian leader promptly changed his appeal from the better to the worse educated classes. Then the government one day woke up to the knowledge that Mr. Gandhi's movement had suddenly become dangerous, and the Moplah outbreak has furnished a final proof.

An interesting sidelight on the results of the propaganda, based on religious objections to the Savres treaty, is also furnished by the Moplah trouble. Not only in India, but in London, Muhammadan leaders have claimed that the Hindus were at one with them in opposing the partition of Turkey. In the Moplah district, however, religious fanaticism cut the bonds between Muhammadan and Hindu, if they ever existed, and the Hindus became by far the chief sufferers at the hands of the rebels, responsibility for their protection being undertaken not by the Muhammadan leaders, but by the British military authorities.

The moral of all this is not lost on those with eyes to see, but the government of India realizes the superstitious awe with which the bulk of the masses regard Mahatma Gandhi, even if they do not regard certain lesser individuals whose actions have been openly provocative.

Criminal and Civil Procedure

The government's difficulties, however, are not confined to the Indian population. In what is probably the most important speech Lord Reading has made since he assumed the viceroyalty, namely, his address at the joint sitting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly last Saturday, he raised the question of legal procedure in criminal and civil cases where Europeans and natives were jointly concerned. This is a subject which has been a matter of concern for many years, and so long ago as 1884 a storm of protest was raised among the European community through the proposal made in a bill drawn up by Sir Courtney Ilbert, formerly Clerk of the British House of Commons, to the effect that in cases where Europeans and Indians figured there should be a mixed jury of both races.

The bill eventually had to be dropped after a body of planters had raised a troop of horse and ridden into Calcutta to make a demonstration, but with the awakening of India to political ambitions in recent years, there has again arisen a demand for a revision of the present system of trial. There have been several cases which have provided the vernacular press with much material for agitation, and it is an open secret that in actual practice the administration of justice, as between European and Indian, leaves much to be desired, chiefly through the lax action of certain magistrates.

Lord Reading's vast legal experience and training gives observers to suppose that the government of India will not err on the side of injustice, even if that be construed into an attitude of weakness and undue pandering to Indian feeling, and, while on the one hand, Sir Thomas Holland has been compelled to resign through failure to administer justice as against an Indian, apparently justice will on the other hand be equally exercised in favor of Indians.

Racial Antagonism Deplored

Referring to this question in his speech on Saturday, Lord Reading announced that evidence of strong racial antagonism had caused him the greatest concern since his arrival in India. Regrettable incidents had come to his notice. It seemed to him that

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among the factors contributing to the unhappy racial tension, instances of violence and discrimination by Europeans against Indians could not be overlooked. Neither could it be said that the results of trials of Europeans concerned in criminal cases arising from acts of violence or improper conduct had always given satisfaction to the public.

In particular his attention had been drawn to differences in the legal procedure applicable to Europeans and Indians. Local governments had been consulted, and during the present session, proposals would be brought forward by the government for a further examination of the question. He trusted that means would be found to satisfy public opinion that justice would be done both to Europeans and Indians.

Special Tribunals Authorized

So far there have been no further developments of Moplah trouble in Madras, according to an official communication from the India Office. Two movable columns are operating in Malabar from Mallapuram. One has reached Pandikad, eight miles east of Majeri, the other is operating in Ernad Taluk. About 200 arrests have been made in villages near Tirur, and in view of the large number of cases, with which the ordinary courts could not deal in a reasonable time, the Government of India has promulgated an ordinance establishing special tribunals.

These tribunals will consist of three persons appointed by the local government. The president shall be a person who is, or has acted as a judge of the high court, and the two others shall be persons who have acted for at least two years as sessions judges. Appeal is to be allowed to the high court, in the case of a sentence involving the extreme penalty, transportation for life or imprisonment for a period of 10 years or upwards. Local government or the governor-general can suspend, remit or commute sentences.

TRADE COMMISSION'S WORK IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Strong indorsement of the work of the Federal Trade Commission in protecting the public from the activities of companies attempting to sell fraudulent securities was made by the National Association of Securities Commissioners at its convention recently held here.

The securities commissioners of 40 states met here for the purpose of conferring on the improvement of state "blue sky" laws and the urging of federal legislation on the subject. The Federal Trade Commission was invited by the association to be present at its conferences, and plans were laid for close cooperation between the two agencies in putting out of business unscrupulous small companies unloading worthless securities on the public. Burton Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address to the convention advocated the passage of federal legislation on the subject in the form of the Denison bill, now pending in Congress. After discussion of this bill, the association unanimously adopted a resolution recommending its passage.

Cooperation with work of this nature done by the Federal Trade Commission was pledged in the form of a resolution, reading in part:

"That the members of this association compliment the Federal Trade Commission on the work it has already done, and pledge our hearty cooperation at any time in the future."

It is expected that the strengthening of state laws against the practice of selling worthless stocks will be shortly followed by the passage of supplementary federal legislation.

HUNGARIANS OCCUPY AUSTRIAN POST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VIENNA, Austria (Friday).—A post of the Austrian gendarmes at Agendorf on the road to Oedenburg was suddenly attacked on Thursday by regular Hungarian cavalry and insurgents. It is said that the attackers comprised several thousand men, while the Austrians numbered about 400. The last named had to retire before the superior force armed with machine-guns, bombs and artillery. Agendorf is occupied by Hungarian bands.

Information, regarded as authentic from Austrian emissaries in West Hungary, states that every movement is perfectly organized by the Hungarian military. It can be clearly recognized that there are two columns, one directed against Austria and the other against Czechoslovakia. For these movements, which are entirely military, the bands only form advance guards behind which military formations are on the march. The situation is regarded as very serious.

BERLIN AND MUNICH MAY COME TO TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—The Bavarian delegates, who conferred here with the government, have left Berlin. The results of their conference have not been officially announced, but the negotiations have been temporarily ended. The Reichstag vigilance committee, consisting of eight Reichstag deputies who supervise business during the recess, have postponed their sittings for some days in order to give the Bavarian delegates time to clear up the situation at Munich.

It is generally considered that a crisis has been averted, and a compromise effected, whereby both governments have obtained greater liberty.

FRANCE WISHES ACCORD REVIEWED

French and British Finance Ministers Confer in London, as France Is Dissatisfied With Share of German Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—Paul Doumer, French Minister of Finance, had an informal conference with Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, here today. The object of Mr. Doumer's visit was to discuss the allocation of the first 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid over by Germany to the allied reparation account and which is now lying, since August 31, in the various banks fixed upon for the purpose. The meeting was the outcome of a previous conference between the allied finance representatives on August 13, which was held simultaneously with the sittings of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On that occasion the finance ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium were present, along with a representative of Japan. An agreement was arrived at by which the first 1,000,000,000 marks of the indemnity would be shared between Great Britain and Belgium, on account of the cost of the occupation of a portion of German territory, but at the last moment the French representative revealed the fact that he signed the agreement without the powers of a plenipotentiary, and that the ratification of the French Government would be required.

France Objects

Subsequently the French Government expressed disapproval of the arrangement made, and Mr. Doumer's visit to London resulted. But no decision was taken at the meeting, as neither Mr. Doumer nor Sir Robert Horne were armed with powers. In any case no alteration in the arrangement of August 13 could be made without another full meeting of the allied finance delegates.

That the arrangement, it is understood, provided for priority being given to Great Britain and Belgium in respect of the first 1,000,000,000 marks paid over by the German Government, the cost which had been already handed over to France by Germany, as part of the payment in kind, was to be reckoned as land borne instead of sea borne, this being to the advantage of France, and Italy was promised a certain number of bonds of series C in compensation for the indemnity which it is now apparent will never be got from Austria.

These bonds are to be delivered to the Reparation Committee by the German Government not later than November 1, and will be issued from time to time as interest and sinking fund become available. The report that the shipping France had received, as part of the payment in kind, was to be credited to her at a rate of £20 per ton, is denied in official quarters here.

The Crux of the Situation

It is the first point in the agreement that France objects to, fearing political difficulties among other things. The cost of maintenance of the armies of occupation is the first charge on the payments made by Germany, and apart from first 1,000,000,000 marks due on August 31, a considerable amount of coal, shipping, seeds, agricultural machinery and cattle have been handed over to all the Allies. France and Belgium have received by far the largest share of these payments in kind, and in fact, while the exact values are still uncertain, France and Belgium are considered to have received an amount sufficient to cover the cost of their armies of occupation.

The French, however, object to the capitalized value of the Sarre mines being included in the total to their credit, and this is the crux of the situation. The British view is that the Sarre mines should be included, and even if they were not, the French would have received a greater proportion of the cost of their army of occupation.

After these costs have been met as regards all the Allies, Belgium, by arrangement, is to have priority in the allocation of the sums obtained from Berlin. Great Britain still has only received a small portion toward its occupation expenses, and therefore the effect of the French objections to the agreement of August 13 being upheld would be to postpone Belgium's payment.

At the conclusion of the conference at the Treasury, it was announced that the issues raised will receive further consideration in consultation with the financial representatives of the other Allies. All questions involved in the recent financial agreement, drawn up at Paris, were reviewed with complete frankness and cordiality by the two statesmen.

France Assures Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The French Ambassador at Brussels, acting under instructions from the French Foreign Office, yesterday assured the Belgian Minister that the French Government had not for one second questioned the right of Belgium to priority in the first 1,000,000,000 marks paid by Germany. Henry Jaspard, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his pleasure at receiving this assurance from the French Government. This declaration has undoubtedly done much to allay the feeling of alarm in Belgium at the possible consequences of the French action.

French newspapers today continue to discuss the situation, devoting

POSTAL SERVICE IS DISCUSSED

Convention of Rural Carriers Indorses Development Work and Advocates Increased Pay for Extra Mileage on Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—In an address at the annual convention of the Rural Letter Carriers Association of South Dakota, T. W. Dwight, a member of the National Joint Commission on Postal Service, reviewed the development of the postal service from its earliest period to the present time. The commission of which he is a member was appointed, he said, as a corps of engineers, to go into the department and conduct a thorough investigation, determining from the standpoint of the lay business man what could be done for the betterment of the service. The commission is at the same time looking for ways to economize, he stated.

Avoidance of congestion in the big cities is naturally one of the biggest problems to be overcome, he said, and the commission had taken this, up first. Some good results and reforms had already been achieved in the investigation of service in the city of New York and other large centers, and also in the foreign mail service. Time and expense had both been eliminated in some cases. The commission was taking the view that the postal system is not intended as a money maker, he stated, but is strictly for giving service, and by increasing its efficiency greater and better service may be given.

Problems of the rural mail service will be investigated soon, Mr. Dwight promised, and he proceeded to ask questions of the delegates to get information on several points. Expressions of delegates revealed a general desire for full pay for extra mileage, above 24 miles. The long routes are hard on both man and beast, but the distant patrons are most appreciative and most dependent on the mailman. A rearrangement of routes would be impracticable, delegates believed. The 24-mile standard is all right in the east, where roads are generally better and settlers more numerous, but 20 miles of "hard going" is enough for a horse in a South Dakota winter, according to their views.

All the carriers have to maintain horses, from two to four, in number. Automobiles can be used only a part of the time. During the winter it is often necessary to break a road through the snow. Some sections of South Dakota present greater problems than others in this respect, delegates pointed out, and a uniform rule for the entire State, or for the entire nation, is not fair to the more sparsely settled regions.

But all speakers agreed that increased pay should be provided for extra mileage, and that an allowance should be made for maintenance of equipment. Extra mileage means a dead loss to the carriers at present and no credit is given for "time given to care of equipment, nor for expense of maintaining it. No one favored cutting the long routes short.

FARMER PAYS \$15.02 A TON EXTRA FOR STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The average Wisconsin farmer uses \$300 pounds of steel each year. He has to pay \$15.02 more for it than he would if the "Pittsburgh plus" policy of the United States Steel Corporation, which calls for the addition of the freight rate from Pittsburgh on all rolled steel manufactured in western plants, were not in effect. For this reason the State of Wisconsin will take an active part in the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission this month to consider requests that this policy be abolished.

William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, has been directed by the Legislature to appear before the Commission in opposition to the system. The Farm Bureau Federation also will be represented. Statistics gathered by the bureau show that \$9.10 is added to the cost of a ton of steel delivered in Milwaukee under the "plus" plan from Gary, Indiana, and that \$13.20 a ton is added on deliveries to Superior, Wisconsin. Wisconsin uses 50,000 tons of steel yearly for road building. With the "plus" plan eliminated, the State would save \$380,000 on this amount.

HOTEL RESTAURANTS UNDER REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Wisconsin hotel keepers have lost a long fight to keep their restaurants from the jurisdiction of the State Industrial Commission. A ruling by William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, directs that women employed in hotel restaurants shall be placed under the regulations of the commission. This means that for daywork, 10 hours a day or 35 hours a week, is the maximum, and eight hours a day or 48 hours a week for nightwork or partial nightwork. The hotels that operate under the strictly American plan will not be affected.

MESSRS. ROOT AND UNDERWOOD NAMED

With Senator Lodge and Secretary of State, They Will Form the American Delegation at Conference on Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Official announcement of the appointment of Elihu Root and Oscar Underwood, Senator from Alabama, and Democratic leader in the Senate, as members of the American delegation to the conference for the limitation of armaments, was made at the White House yesterday, the other two members, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, having been previously named. Each of the allied and associated powers is to have four delegates with an advisory council of any size that may be desired.

The advisory council of the United States will consist of from 12 to 15 persons, including representatives of the army and navy, women, labor and other interests. It is not the purpose of the Administration to have what may be strictly termed group representation, but to take cognizance of the most important interests. Mr. Gifford Pinchot called to see the President yesterday regarding the representation of women on the advisory council, and was asked to submit a list from which the President might consider making a selection.

Small Delegation Best

It was emphasized in high official quarters yesterday that this conference is a disinterested and unselfish attempt on the part of the United States Government to crystallize the deliberate public opinion of the world for the betterment of world conditions and the establishment of peace on stable bases. The view is held that it is long enough after the war for the nations to have got away from sentiment and remorse and to try to convert this into practical constructive results.

The Administration is well satisfied with the agreement of the other powers to a small delegation, believing that it will be a far more efficient body for the transaction of business than the delegation that is larger. The delegates, as selected, are believed to be outstanding figures, upon the choice of whom no just criticism can be passed. There is especial approval for the naming of Mr. Root, whom there is no American better qualified to deal with international affairs. Mr. Underwood has not been officially notified of his appointment, but there is no reason to doubt his acceptance. Mr. Hughes has been accumulating information ever since he became Secretary of State, and is one of the greatest values in dealing with the questions that will come before the conference. Mr. Lodge's choice is due obviously to his position as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Delegates, Not Known

The other powers have not notified the United States Government, with the exception of France's message regarding Aristide Briand, whom they are sending as delegate. There is no word as yet as to whether they should do so, although the State Department will probably receive informal information on the subject. The fact that the delegations are to be small insures the selection of men of the greatest prominence and responsibility to represent their respective countries. There has been some misapprehension about the comparative standing of the various nationalities in the conference. As a matter of fact this is primarily a conference of the allied and associated powers, limited to that classification because they are the powers responsible for the things that it is hoped to accomplish in holding the conference, and so, strictly speaking, there will be only 20 delegates to the conference. China was asked to come in because of her peculiar interest in the consideration of Far Eastern questions.

As arrangements progressed, it was found expedient to invite Belgium and Holland to send representatives to be present when phases of Far Eastern problems in which they had an interest, because of their possessions there, were under discussion. These invitations were formally extended and it was stated that Belgium and other countries were not, was because of their interest in Far Eastern adjustments.

BETTER BUSINESS CONDITIONS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As an indication of improving conditions in the United States, Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, told the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday that the Postoffice Department had done more business during August than during any one of the previous seven months. The more cheerful outlook in the agricultural realm was also apparent from reports presented at the meeting. The better outlook for cotton makes it possible that the relief proposed to be extended by the War Finance Corporation will not be needed. Wheat, too, is selling better, and everything in the agricultural line is more promising except live stock. Secretary Hoover explained that exports of wheat to Europe had been increasing, and that the potato crop making the demand for wheat greater than it would have been.

Because wheat is fundamental in industry, there is a disposition to believe that other gains will follow, but

reports from all parts of the country indicate that business in general is being held in check largely because of the uncertainty in regard to taxes and general financial legislation, and that no great increase in activity can be looked for until these matters are settled, so that manufacturers, dealers and consumers may know what they have to depend upon.

JAMAICAN CENSUS INCREASE SMALL

Figures Show But 3.2 Per Cent Gain in Decade—Emigration for Employment Is Blamed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The result of the census taken in this island on April 24 this year, now revealed by the Registrar-General's report, has been a great surprise. The last census was taken in 1911. The number of people in the island was then 81,333 persons. Whereas it was generally expected that the 1921 census would take the island fairly over the \$60,000 mark, the actual showing is \$67,921, that is, in 10 years an increase of only 26,588. The Registrar-General's calculations forecast at least 46,000 more people, and this was counting in the net loss by emigration. The rate of increase for the decade was about 3.2 per cent.

The chief factor in this apparent stagnation has been emigration. This existed long before 1911, but between that date and the present year it has increased rapidly and substantially. One of the chief points of the attraction abroad has been Cuba. It is impossible to secure anything like reliable figures as to the number of Jamaicans who were in Cuba when the census was taken. According to one calculation there were 100,000. In Panama and Central America there is a large Jamaican element in the population formed by those who have emigrated to these places in search of work, and many of whom have ended by settling down. These are chiefly members of the working and artisan class.

Meanwhile there has been a tide of emigration, smaller, but none the less of considerable extent, taking abroad, chiefly to the southern United States, but also to Canada, members of the middle class, male and female, going abroad for professional study and also to seek employment.

In the parishes in Jamaica, from which these departures have been most numerous, the population has actually decreased, or has done little more than hold its own. Kingston, the capital, has now a population of 62,562. Ancient Port Royal, once the resort of buccaners, and later the site of one of the royal dockyards, now with a small garrison, and with little indeed of its ancient prosperity, reports a population which has sunk to 1004.

St. Catherine, the parish which contains the old Capitol, and where banana and sugar plantations have increased in number of recent years, stands first, with more than 96,000 people. In this parish, in Portland, 48,970, St. Mary, 71,000, and St. Thomas, 42,000, are situated the chief plantations owned by the United Fruit Company.

TOUR OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT IN SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—Sir Harold Stuart, the British representative in Upper Silesia, has returned there and has immediately started with Major Clark on a tour of inspection of the industrial districts. In many industrial districts Polish and German workmen are displaying a conciliatory spirit and are working peacefully together.

Major Renzetti, commander of the Italian division and the plebiscite police at Gleiwitz, has published an article in German, Polish, French urging reconciliation and stating that a great task is before the safety police, who should perform their duty with energy and courtesy in order that the former amicable relations between the Poles and Germans may be reestablished. In place of enmity and hatred, says the order, peace must reign, and the officers and men of the plebiscite area must set a good example. The order is posted in all quarters and guard rooms.

BULGARIAN COMPANIES RELEASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Release and surrender of the property of two Bulgarian insurance companies, one the "Bulgaria" First Bulgarian Insurance Company and the other the Balkan National Insurance Company, both of which were taken over during the war under the Trading With the Enemy Act, was announced yesterday by the alien property custodian. Both companies, Mr. Miller said, had furnished satisfactory evidence that none of their stockholders could be classed as "ally of the enemy."

MAYOR REMOVED FOR NEGLECT

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Mayor Herbert A. Atherton of Newark, Ohio, was removed from office yesterday by Gov. Harry L. Davis on charges of gross neglect. Evidence showed that gambling has been running wide open in Newark and that Mayor Atherton was derelict in prosecuting gamblers.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. \$1.25

REGULAR DINNER

served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours

1088 Boylston Street

Near Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Music 12:30 to 2 and 8:30 to 11:30

SHIPPING CONTRACT MUST BE OBEYED

Longshoremen's Refusal to Load Vessels in Gulf Causes Board to Warn Unions That Agreements Must Be Respected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the United States Shipping Board, at a meeting yesterday, took the position that it must scrupulously observe all the provisions of contracts with Labor organizations undertaken by operators of Shipping Board vessels, it served formal notice on Labor that the workers themselves would be expected to live up to the letter of such contracts.

Because members of the Longshoremen's Union are violating their agreements in refusing to load vessels of the Shipping Board, instructions were given to the chiefs of divisions in ports on the Gulf that managing operators be directed to use whatever Labor is available. The action of the Shipping Board resulted from an issue raised on the Gulf, where the Shipping Board had insisted that managing operators of its vessels should scrupulously observe the wage provision adopted last October and expiring October 1, 1921. Even though certain operators in local ports had declined to sign the agreement although operating under the wage scale embodied therein in the preceding months.

The Shipping Board, at a recent meeting, definitely advised its operators at Gulf ports that a moral obligation rested upon the operators of Shipping Board vessels to respect the agreement expiring October 1, until that date, and that no operator should vary from those arranged provisions regardless of the action of operators of other than Shipping Board vessels. Following this declaration of policy, which was communicated to the unions involved and the managing operators of Shipping Board vessels, members of the longshoremen's unions refused to load cotton on vessels of the Shipping Board, because the cotton previously had been handled by non-union labor in warehouse, and refused to load timber on Shipping Board vessels because the timber had been rafted from booms by non-union labor. In this case the question of stevedore wages was not involved, as the board had definitely and plainly signified its willingness to regard the agreement expiring October 1.

As a result of this position taken by the longshoremen's union, after the Shipping Board had signified its intention to regard in all respects the agreement in effect, the board, on motion of Frederick I. Thompson, commissioner accredited from the Gulf Division, ordered that necessary steps be taken to load the vessels.

FRANCE CONSIDERS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday).—Measures are being considered by the French Post Office Department to remedy the difficulties caused by the fluctuating exchange in the transmission of money orders between various countries. At present arrangements in this respect exist only between a few countries, as for example between France and America, where the dollar is taken as the basis of a transaction, the exchange rate being fixed for the purpose about every fortnight. Even this arrangement often works unfairly to negotiators.

In many cases the difficulty is so great that financial transactions of this class between certain countries are completely held up. An international agreement to remedy the situation is aimed at.

WOMEN OF GEORGIA AGAINST MOB RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ATLANTA, Georgia.—A score of Georgia women, comprising some of the best known leaders in the State, have accepted appointment on a state committee on inter-racial cooperation, and have just organized themselves as a special body, with A. R. Lawton and Mrs. W. A. Turner, of Newnan, as secretary. In a set of resolutions embodying the sentiments and the aims of the organization, they call upon all loyal citizens of the State to stand for law and order, for the protection of the womanhood of the State of whatever color, through lawful processes, and for a single standard of morality both for men and women, white and colored.

After making a special appeal to law-abiding people of the State to uphold the officers of law in the process of their duty in putting an end to crime and injustice, they appealed "to

all good citizens to recognize the forces which are undermining our life and to banish speedily the self-constituted groups and agencies which presume to usurp authority, set aside the dignity of the law, and constitute themselves the prosecutors, jurors, judges and executors of suspected criminals."

Expressing appreciation for the declared chivalry of those men who would protect the womanhood of their own race, the committee takes exception to the mode of execution as it is sometimes practiced.

"We believe," say the resolutions, "that no fairer appeal can be made to southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practice of lynching human beings is an expression of chivalry. We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody, but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess."

ATTEMPT TO PUT END TO FREIGHT DAMAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has just finished an educational campaign among shippers to teach them the value of proper marking, packing, and loading, have organized to educate themselves in methods of handling freight without loss, damage or errors.

This campaign will last throughout the present month and will be engaged in by all Southern Pacific Company employees on its Pacific system. It was decided to inaugurate a system campaign after reviewing the results obtained from direction of divisional campaigns by special committees which were selected by the employees.

R. G. Fagan, superintendent of freight protection, Southern Pacific Company, announces that special committees have been formed on each division for the purpose of directing the campaign. Attention has been called recently throughout the United States to the vast amount of money that has been paid out by the railroads in the settlement of loss and damage claims, and the rate at which such payments have increased since 1916 has made it apparent that this economic waste must be curtailed, according to Mr. Fagan. The amounts by which the net earnings of Class 1 roads have been reduced through loss and damage payments without any corresponding benefit to shippers of freight, increased from \$23,346,965 in 1916 to \$104,398,930 in 1920.

ARISTIDE BRIAND AND WASHINGTON MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The statement credited to René Viviani in Geneva that Aristide Briand will not be able to attend the disarmament conference in Washington is received in Paris with considerable skepticism. Mr. Viviani, it is stated, declared that the political situation in France was such that the Premier could not leave without the risk of the Cabinet being overthrown in his absence. Mr. Briand hoped, the message continues, to delay the meeting of the Chamber and during this time to explain the situation to the French financial commission, but the question of France's share of the first German 1,000,000,000 marks intervening upset his plans. The Christian Science Monitor understands that there is at present no question of Mr. Briand relinquishing his journey to America, and that the financial situation is not regarded as an obstacle to the Premier's original intention. It is mentioned as not impossible that Mr. Viviani may attend the conference as the representative of the League of Nations.

CITY SAVES ON PAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The municipal paving plant during August laid a total of 45,742 square yards, in laying 35,192 square yards of pavement in competition with contractors, the city plant did the work for \$35,972.58, a direct saving of \$20,253.77 to taxpayers.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

ST. JAMES Even. 8:15. Mat. 2:15. 1st. 1st. 2nd. 2nd.

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY

in the Brilliant and Scintillating Comedy

POLLY WITH A PAST

By George Middleton and Guy Bolton

Prices: Mat. 50c to 75c. Even. 50c to \$1.10. BEST WEEK—South Tenth's "CLARENCE"

THEATRE

The Light Opera Sensation

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA

MITZI Lady Billy

Nights and Sat. Mats. 50c to \$2.50

Pop. Wed. Mats. Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

NEW YORK

"GET TOGETHER"

AT THE HIPPODROME

1st. 1st. 2nd. 2nd.

1st. 1st. 2nd. 2nd.

OPERATORS REFUSE TO MEET UNIONS

Logan County Employers Write to President That Fields Are Not Unionized and Conference Would Therefore Be Futile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a letter addressed to President Harding, made public last night, the Logan Coal Operators Association of West Virginia served notice that under no conditions would they consent to meet in conference with the United Mine Workers of America in order to secure an understanding which would eliminate the recurrence of the disorders which necessitated the sending of federal troops to West Virginia last week.

The letter to the President was written because of reports that Labor leaders were trying to get the Chief Executive to bring the Logan County operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers together. The operators told the President that such an attempt would be futile, as they will refuse to have any dealings whatever with the union leaders and are determined to oppose interference by them with the non-union workers in Logan County.

In effect the letter is a defiance to the United Mine Workers. It reiterates the intention of the non-union operators to oppose the efforts of the union leaders to organize the West Virginia non-union field. The bitterness of the operators' indictment of the miners who marched on Logan County last week clearly indicates that the cause of trouble remains, and that the danger of civil war has not been averted.

Investigation Hoped For

As they have repeatedly stated, the operators declared in the letter to the President that the non-union miners in Logan County are better paid and more contented than the union miners; and they added that force and intimidation used to coerce Logan County employees to join the union makes it incumbent on the operators to protect their employees from outside interference.

The statement is plainly ex parte and intended to put the case of the operators before the public. Whether or not the statement shows the underlying facts is a very different question. It is hoped that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor will do something to give both sides of the case and show to what extent the methods both the operators and the miners employ are prejudicial to order and society.

The letter in part was as follows: "First, The United Mine Workers do not represent any of our employees, none of our employees being members of the United Mine Workers, and, this being true, there is no reason for us to have any conferences with the United Mine Workers."

Never Any Controversy

"Second, The Logan coal field was opened 17 years ago and has been operated since that time as a non-union field. During that period there has never been any controversy between our employees and ourselves and during the periods when the United Mine Workers have attempted to invade our field by force our employees have stood side by side with the coal operators, not as employer and employee, but as citizens of Logan County resisting invasion from an outside armed force."

"Third, It is not only the purpose of the United Mine Workers to force recognition of their organization by the operators of the Logan field, but their purpose is to force our employees to join their organization, pay dues thereto, and work under conditions fixed by the United Mine Workers and not by themselves. If our employees should become members of the United Mine Workers and we should deal with them as such, they and their local representatives would not be allowed to deal with the questions of wages, working conditions, etc., nor would the district or state officers of the United Mine Workers be able to contract with us on behalf of our employees without the consent of the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Indiana."

Non-Union Field

"Fourth, The officials of the Labor organizations who have been making representations to you have objected to working conditions in our field. They do not do this on behalf of our employees. Seventeen years ago when our field was opened there were no miners in Logan County. The men coming into our field to seek employment did so with the knowledge that it was a non-union field, and while the majority of them were non-union miners, a great many union miners have entered our field for the purpose of getting away from the restrictions of the United Mine Workers and in order to improve their living conditions and earning capacity and, according to their statements to us, these men have no desire to reconnect themselves with the union, and state that if our field should be organized by the United Mine Workers that they will immediately move to some other non-union field, if any remains, and that if none remains they will cease their occupation as miners and seek other employment."

"We submit to you that as a peaceful, law-abiding community with an industrious and contented industrial population, having no semblance of Labor trouble or disturbance, that the population of our county has been subjected to greater indignities and outrages at the hands of members of the United Mine Workers from Kanawha, Boone and other counties than has ever been suffered by any community of American citizens in the history of

our country, and if our government permits thousands of men to organize and arm themselves and march against the inhabitants of a peaceful county with threats of arson and murder against the population thereof, without any adequate punishment therefor, we seriously fear that the days of free government in this country are numbered. At the call of the constituted authorities of our county, practically the entire male population of our county offered their services as special officers, and for the past two weeks hundreds of our citizens have been compelled to leave their business and stand to arms, ready to meet an invasion from outside communities, while the women and children of our community have been terrorized as a result of the threats and acts of violence against the people of our county."

General to Be Relieved

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding federal troops in the West Virginia coal fields, will be relieved of that command on September 12, plans for his release on that day having been approved yesterday by the War Department. In making this announcement War Department officials said that troops now stationed in Logan County soon would be transferred to other sections of the area in which disorders recently occurred.

ITALY'S MILITARY EXPENDITURES CUT

NEW YORK, New York.—Italy had reduced its military expenses to a minimum when it received America's invitation to the conference on limitation of armaments, declared Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, in an address yesterday at a luncheon of the Italy-American Society at the Bankers Club. Thomas W. Lamont presided.

"We have been the first, in fact, to see clearly the stringent dilemma which today confronts every country—either reduce your armaments or face bankruptcy," said the Senator. "Senator Borah has proposed the plan that the United States refuse any facilitation in the payment of their foreign debts to those countries who insist upon keeping up armaments. If this should be the prevailing attitude at the coming conference, I think Italy would be the nation which would enjoy the greatest facilities."

COTO IS OCCUPIED BY COSTA RICANS

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica.—Occupation of the Coto region by Costa Rican troops, in pursuance to a declaration from Secretary Hughes upholding the region's award to Costa Rica by former Chief Justice White, was carried out without intervention by the American battleship Pennsylvania, which was sent from Philadelphia on August 22 with 400 Marines in case of resistance on the part of Panama.

Inhabitants of the region joyfully greeted the Porto Rican troops, who arrived to effect the occupation on September 5. The troops found long lines of deserted trenches, and many public buildings which had been burned by the Panamanians before evacuating the area.

LABOR PROTEST AGAINST LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HAMMOND, Indiana.—The Indiana Federation of Labor, at its annual convention here, adopted a resolution calling on Congress to revoke the charter of the American Legion on the grounds that it is opposed to organized labor. The federation also adopted a resolution indorsing the "Irish Republic."

In the debate on the American Legion resolution it was said that the Legion had used a display of force in Indiana cities to prevent Scott Nearing from lecturing. It was asserted that the Legion has paid lobbyists at Washington to oppose all labor legislation. Members of the Federation who are also members of the American Legion opposed the resolution.

LEGION FAVORS THE ENDING OF WARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Declaring that the American Legion will lend its influence and moral support to the promotion of every reasonable move to end war, Lemuel L. Bolles, national adjutant, was a speaker and the guest of honor at a dinner at Camp Cyril Henius at Quonset Point, at which 34 Rhode Island posts were represented. "The real apostle of peace," said Adjutant Bolles, "are the men who have been through war."

AUGUST FOOD PRICES HIGHER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increases in the retail prices of food in August as compared with July were shown in statistics for 15 additional cities, made public yesterday by the Department of Labor. In Rochester, New York, there was an increase of 8 per cent; in Buffalo, 7; Baltimore and New York, 5; Milwaukee, Newark, and Norfolk, 5; Charleston, South Carolina, Louisville, Kentucky, Manchester, New Hampshire, and Dallas, Texas, 2; and Minneapolis, 1 per cent.

TORONTO HONORS LORD BYNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Lord Byng of Vimy, the new Governor-General of Canada, cannot hope for a better reception anywhere than that accorded to him by 15,000 returned soldiers at the Canadian National Exhibition. The "Byng Boys" cheered the General to the echo.

FORD PAPER SALE AGAIN AT ISSUE

Mayor of Boston Calls Conference of Leading Jewish Citizens Following Receipt of Protests Against Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The right of The Dearborn Independent, the weekly published by Henry Ford at Dearborn, Michigan, to be sold on the streets of Boston is at issue with the calling of a conference of several leading Jewish citizens, by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. The conference is set for September 12, and was called as a result of some hundred complaints and requests to prohibit the sale of the paper, which has been going on for several weeks, on account of its articles on "The International Jew."

In deciding on a conference on the question the Mayor is said to be actuated by a desire to obtain more definite or constructive information than that contained in the general protests made in letters. No decision has yet been made by the administration as to action against the publication, either from the point of view of necessity on the ground that the weekly constitutes a "menace." There have been no incidents of disorder attendant upon the street sale of The Dearborn Independent.

Activity in opposition to the Ford weekly began early in 1921, taking the form of removal from the current files of libraries in several parts of the country. This prohibition was in deference to protests from Jews in the community. When the issue was raised in connection with the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, however, John H. Leete, director, refused to bar the publication. It is the province of the library, he said, to "give equal and impartial audience to all sides of controversial questions." He urged that the library should not be influenced either by the personal opinions of the librarian or by those of any other individual or group of individuals.

Barring the sale of the weekly on the streets has become an issue in several cities. St. Louis, Missouri, being one of the first. There arrests of those "crying the sale on the streets" were made on the ground that they were in violation of defamation and criminal libel statutes and a peace disturbance ordinance. Test cases were raised, the ordinance was rescinded, and the injunction obtained restraining officials from interfering with the sale of the publication. Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, also have taken action against the street-selling of the weekly.

In Chicago the case was opened by an order prohibiting the street sale of The Dearborn Independent on the ground that it was a "menace" to the peace of the city and violated an ordinance on sale of publications. The Sentinel, a Jewish weekly devoting space to a reply to the Ford articles, was allowed to continue on sale. Newsboys were arrested, and the issue resulted last month in suit for injunction to restrain interference. A preliminary injunction was granted August 4 on the ground that an ordinance relating to street sale of publications was unreasonable, and because The Dearborn Independent was obviously discriminated against.

Under what ordinances or regulations any action could be taken in Boston has not been considered, because the issue has not yet reached the point of prohibition. It is suggested that sale might be stopped on the ground that the piles of copies of the publication on the sidewalks, and the vendors, constitute a hindrance to traffic. Under this ruling, however, all newsboys could be barred from the streets.

Chicago Proceedings Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An extension of time in which to file an answer to the preliminary injunction restraining further police interference with the street sale of the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly, was asked by J. W. Green, first assistant corporation counsel, on whose order newsboys were arrested here last spring because of so-called anti-Jewish articles in the paper. A. R. Shannon, attorney for the Ford interests, granted the extension. If in a few days, a definite number not specified, Attorney Green does not file his answer, Mr. Shannon will ask that the injunction be made permanent.

TELEPHONE HEARING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The rehearing of the Pacific Telephone Company rate

case, for which the people of Oregon made demand to the Public Service Commission, has been in progress for some weeks past. It is thought here that much of the good which ought to result will be wiped out on account of the tremendous amount of data being brought into the hearing. The city's portion of the cost of the telephone rehearing will be close to \$10,000.

TRADE OPENING IN EGYPT REPORTED

Export Managers Club Is Told That Egypt, Despite Present Depression, Offers One of the Best Opportunities in the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Egypt offers one of the best markets for American merchandise and one of the best opportunities for American trade of any of the countries of the Near East, according to Harold Worthington, just returned from a trip through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece and Turkey. Mr. Worthington told the Export Managers Club at the Hotel Pennsylvania that Egypt was a most fertile country, producing several crops a year, but that she manufactured practically nothing. Therefore, while she has raw materials for export, she must import manufactured goods. For instance, in order to clothe her population, Egypt imports about \$63,000,000 worth of cotton textiles every year from the United States, and the United States annually imports from Egypt long staple cotton valued at more than \$50,000,000. In the year 1920 such importations were valued at \$31,000,000.

Egypt's buying power is curtailed at present because of industrial depression and political unrest and because her market is overstocked with merchandise bought during the period of wild buying after the war. Until this merchandise is liquidated and the cotton industry becomes normal, Egypt cannot become a large purchaser of American goods, Mr. Worthington added.

The most important feature in the commercial situation in Greece at the present time," said Mr. Worthington, "is the effect on the part of the Greek Government to control foreign exchange. A law regulating, in fact all most prohibiting, foreign exchange is now in operation. In order to get foreign exchange that you may need to pay a draft or to open up a credit in a foreign country, application must be made to a consortium of banks which may grant or deny the application. The rate of exchange for each day is fixed by the government in conjunction with four banks that compose the consortium. Foreign trade under such conditions is nearly impossible."

While in the Near East, I had the opportunity to visit the offices of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. These American chambers of commerce, located on the frontiers of American commerce, deserve the active and whole-hearted support of every American concerned seriously interested in foreign trade. "I wish to impress upon those interested in export trade that the Near East is a real market; American manufacturers can sell many of their products there and the business is founded on a firm basis of reciprocal interest, provided and here is the crux of the whole situation—that Americans are backed by a sympathetic and intelligent government, and provided that they are willing to invest and to work and to slave for the long-run results."

ENFORCEMENT URGED OF PACKER DECREE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Protest against proposed modification of the consent decree requiring the big five meat packers to divorce themselves from all business operations except meat packing was presented by the National Wholesale Grocers Association at a hearing yesterday at the Department of Justice.

The department has under consideration a proposal that legal action be taken to modify the decree so as to permit the packers to continue the transportation of canned goods from the Pacific coast.

ILLITERATES IN VERMONT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—According to the 1920 census there were 8488 illiterate persons 10 years of age and over in the State of Vermont unable to write any language. Of this number 1904 were native whites of native parentage, 1709 of foreign or mixed parentage and 4877 of foreign birth. In the total population 10 years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy was 3.0, a diminution since 1910, when it was 3.7.

AID TO FISHING INDUSTRY SOUGHT

Development of the Enterprise in Alaska Declared to Depend Upon Imposition of Duty on Imports From the Dominion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska.—Congressional legislation requiring the payment of a duty of 3 cents a pound on fresh or frozen halibut and salmon, and 1 cent a pound on all other grades of fish, prepared for shipment at a foreign port, would solve an important problem for Alaska, in the opinion of H. C. Strong of Ketchikan, who has lived in southeastern Alaska for many years and has varied financial interests here. Mr. Strong has studied the needs of the territory, and to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor gave his views, as follows: "Alaska, our much-talked-of but generally unknown land of wonders and resources, is today facing conditions that require and deserve the attention of our statesmen. The decline in gold mining has been accompanied by a great shrinkage in population, due to the lack of other industries and employment; yet during this time Alaskans have witnessed the building of a city, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, but 33 miles away, which is thriving through the operation of a large fishing fleet which is bringing wealth and prosperity to that Canadian port."

Canada's Foresightedness

"The astonishing feature is that Alaska's greatest natural resource, her fisheries, and the American market for fresh and frozen fish are directly responsible for the prosperity of Prince Rupert. There are two reasons for the existing conditions: First, indifference and lack of actual knowledge on the part of our statesmen, and second, the aggressiveness of the Canadians, with the assistance rendered by their government, in taking advantage of their geographical position, lying between the Alaskan fisheries and the markets of our eastern states."

"The Canadians possess direct rail connection, and operate through refrigerator cars between Prince Rupert, which is but 43 miles from the border of Alaska, and the larger cities of the United States. At Prince Rupert, the Canadian Government subsidizes the largest fish-freezing and packing plant on the American continent. Every condition is looked after to attract, and practically all the north Pacific fishing fleet to make that port its home. "The fresh-fish dealers of the United States are annually sending in excess of \$5,000,000 to Canada to pay for halibut and salmon, nearly all of which has been caught in the waters adjacent to the Alaskan coast, by vessels using Alaskan harbors, but operated from Canadian ports. The vessels may fly either the Canadian or American flag, it matters not under existing conditions, for regardless of nationality, the boats discharge their fish at the Canadian port of Prince Rupert, where the fish is weighed, paid for, iced, and boxed, or otherwise prepared for shipment in refrigerator cars, to the eastern markets of the United States. The earnings are then and there disbursed, the crew is paid off, and the vessel is again outfitted for her next trip. The value of the cargo has gone into circulation at the Canadian port though the fish were taken from the banks directly tributary to Alaska, and the consumers in the United States have furnished the money."

Needs in Development

"Alaska must have permanent industries to support her present population, which has been on the decline during the past decade; and the protection of her fisheries is the key to the situation. The money now being sent to Canada to pay for the fish caught almost within sight of Alaska's shores would bring prosperity and increased population to Alaska. The fishermen are an asset to the community, where he discharges his fish and receives his pay; that place becomes his home. Alaska must be made his market place, and this can be accomplished successfully only through an act of Congress."

"In no way can Congress render a greater service to Alaska, and at the same time protect the American fisheries, than by placing a duty of 3 cents

a pound upon fresh or frozen halibut and salmon, which have been prepared for shipment at a foreign port, and a duty of 1 cent a pound upon all other fish that have been prepared for shipment at a foreign port. This duty will not affect the price paid by the consumer, nor the price to the producer, but it will move the market place, the center of the fishing industry, the supply point of the fishing fleet, and the home of the fishermen who are fishing to supply American consumers, from a Canadian port to Alaska."

"Transportation will then be obliged to reach to Alaska for this tonnage; and instead of the fishing fleet carrying their cargoes to the British terminal, the Canadian railway will be obliged to establish a car ferry service to the principal southern port of Alaska, Ketchikan, or surrender the business to the all-American, but longer route."

"Canada is in a position to dominate the fishing industry of the north Pacific and will until such time as Congress passes legislation which in effect will cause the fleets fishing for American markets to discharge their fish at an American, instead of a Canadian port. Such congressional action will be far reaching in adjusting Alaska's economic conditions, and every effort should be made to place this matter clearly before Congress."

FRANCHISE TAX WILL MEET STATE NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Franchise tax revenues resulting from the higher rate imposed upon corporations by the King Bill, passed by the last session of the state Legislature, and from other sources, will meet the needs of the State of California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the State Board of Equalization declared in a resolution just adopted. There will be no ad valorem property nor deficiency taxes, according to this report, and about \$40,499,544 is due the state Treasury during the present fiscal year.

An ad valorem tax, however, will be the only solution next year, according to R. E. Collins, chairman of the State Equalization Board, if the suit now pending in the United States District Court is successful in enjoining the State from collecting the increased taxes levied by the King Bill on the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other large public service corporations.

This suit is attracting a great deal of interest, and if decided in favor of the State, will result in similar taxation laws being passed by other western states. According to C. E. Cooper, Deputy State Controller, the Southern Pacific Company, by virtue of a court order, has been permitted to pay the first installment of its franchise tax on a basis of 54 per cent of its gross earnings, the same as last year, which amounts to \$2,062,850.14. The new rate calls for 7 per cent of its gross earnings. The Santa Fe Railroad Company is the only other large corporation which will pay on the old basis, others interested in the suit having agreed to pay the increased tax under protest.

NEW PLANT HELPS THE PRUNE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The prune crop of California this year will total 200,000,000 pounds, the record production, according to M. J. Madison of Hayward, executive committeeman of the California Apricot and Prune Growers Association. The demand for prunes is greater in eastern states and in Europe than it ever has been, and the cooperative prune treating and packing plant in New York has enabled the growers to move this huge crop to market without loss for the first time in the history of the industry. The New York plant receives the fruit just a picked from the trees in California and there preserves it for distribution, dried or canned, in the eastern states and in Europe. So successful has been the operation of this plant that it is to be enlarged, according to Mr. Madison. By this treatment the fruit is much fresher when it reaches the consumer than in former years, when it was dried or preserved by the growers in California.

WOMEN DELEGATES ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Geographical Districts to Be Represented at Washington Conference, Date for Which Will Soon Be Made Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Cabinet discussed the conference on unemployment, soon to be held in Washington, at its session yesterday. The date of its convening is to be announced within a few days and a tentative program is being drawn up by the Department of Commerce. It is the purpose of the Administration to have the delegates to the conference represent the geographical districts in which the unemployment problem is most serious, rather than to draw them from certain social or economic groups. It was made plain by a high official that a restraining hand had been placed on the group tendency. In part, this undoubtedly means that organized Labor or other organized influences are not to be given the same consideration as previously.

"At this meeting information will be sought about the important industries of the United States in which unemployment exists, and how opportunities may be found for diminishing it. To this end great weight will be placed on the data and the opinions of men prominent in big industries, and their practical cooperation will be gone after not merely with the object of relieving distress, but because all business will be helped by any means that strengthens the weak places."

It was learned yesterday that there will be women delegates to the conference. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who is connected with the Ohio Woman's Temperance Association, saw the President and was assured by him that he desired to have the services of women in working out the industrial problem now confronting the Administration. The President asked her to prepare a list of names of women from which he might choose several to be included within the membership of the delegation soon to be announced. He also recommended that she confer with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who is actively at work on the program.

Mrs. Upton said that she would submit a list of 10 names to President Harding, selected for individual ability and not because of political or class prominence. Both Democrats and Republicans will be represented.

JOSEPH C. GREW TO GO TO SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph C. Grew, who has been serving as United States Minister to Denmark, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland. This is in line with the policy of the United States, recently emphasized, to keep trained men in the diplomatic service, regardless of changes in the political character of the Administration.

Mr. Grew has been in the diplomatic service continuously since 1904, having started at the bottom as clerk to the consulate-general in Cairo, Egypt, and advanced on merit through successive stages. He was consul of the Embassy in Berlin in 1917, and at Vienna at the time of the break between the United States and Austria-Hungary. He then came to Washington, and was kept at the State Department until he was sent to Denmark.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Statewide observance in schools, churches, civic organizations, and patriotic bodies of the anniversary of the adoption of the federal Constitution is being planned by the Sons of the American Revolution. September 17 will be the official date of Constitution Day. The observance of this day was inaugurated in 1917 and has met with gratifying success ever since. In 1920 more than 42,000 local celebrations of the day were held.

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CHEMICAL ADVANCE THROUGH AMERICA

President of American Society Reviews Achievements Won by United States and Asks for Full Support of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"If the United States is to be continued as her sister nations in the place she has won," declared Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, yesterday, at the joint meeting of the society with the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, "that science, which has made the world a better place, must be preserved and its progress must be maintained. It is America and her future that must be secured. The Constitution bids our people heed this word, but those who have discovered a new chapter of human history invite us to take it as our guide and call unknown seas. These are of those who forget what chemistry has done for America and will continue to do in extending her importance and in maintaining that peace which we all ardently pray may be ours.

"Do we not all need lofty ideals, lifting us up and beyond the purely worldly things which so easily beset us? Was not this aspiration heroically demonstrated in the recent world struggle?"

Dr. Smith reviewed the history of chemistry in the United States and said:

"The spirit of the early chemists affected all who came in touch with them. Their enthusiasm and loyalty were contagious.

"The fathers felt it their duty to disseminate the knowledge they were acquiring. They believed in publicity, probably because they desired that their natural science might receive the honor, but also that their country might be assisted in winning its way among the nations looking down upon it. And there were many well-trained, thoroughly qualified men who conducted courses of lectures with a view of making the nearness of chemistry patent to every individual. They were the forerunners of present day university extension lecturers.

"The world does discuss chemistry quite a bit since the war, and prognostications as to the part it will play in the future are heard on every side. But chemistry loves peace and the course pursued by the fathers should be closely scanned. The enlightenment of the American public relative to our natural science as it was established by American chemists will contribute to a spirit of solidarity. The fact that American men of chemistry can do all that chemists elsewhere can do is bound to engender a respect for home endeavor and products.

"The study of textbooks, chemical technologies and handbooks of chemistry, issued from 1750 to 1850, will fully confirm the 'progressive' spirit of our natural science for at least a century. One is wonderfully repaid by a study of this literature. The educationalist will find in it a rich field for exploitation.

German Influence

"Analysis of such printed documents breeds high respect for those who led the van in dissemination of chemical knowledge. There are, of course, in the list, many volumes of foreign origin, but independence of thought on the part of the American editors is seen in the many editions and amendments which have come from clear thinkers. And the strictly American productions are not in minority.

"The German influence, in the literary and experimental ways, did not appear until after 1814, after some of the ablest young American scholars had returned home and unconsciously moved their associates to explore the field of German endeavor in these directions. How dominating this influence became on American study, research and manufacture requires no comment. It actually blinded us to the advance of other peoples and lands in the science we love.

"As to early research, could there be anything more indicative of the 'progressive' character of American chemistry than the isolation of potassium from its carbonate by heating the latter with lamp black? Next followed, in 1830, that classic method of producing chloroform, heating alcohol with bleaching lime. This antedated Soubeiran, Dumas and Liebig, another magnificent example of what might well be expected from a 'philosophically progressive' natural scientist. The world has sought to wrest this discovery from its rightful originator, but it is ours.

Chemistry Is Progressive

"In matters theoretical, the fathers were also in the forefront. Many of us grew up ignorant of these achievements in our own land, or if we knew them, forgot that, as in the days of the fathers, so ever since, chemistry has been 'regularly and philosophically progressive.'

proper element when analyzing the diamond with Davy, and when descending, with humble industry, to the assistance of the manufacturer at his loom, of the dyer over his vat.

"My desire would have no east, west, north or south in chemistry, but one united body from all sections, eager to carry the science into every walk of life, even into the halls of government that their occupants may understand how intimately chemistry is interwoven with the laws and welfare of the land."

UNIONS EXPECTED TO BOW TO RULING

Only One in Chicago Walks Out as Organization Following Landis Decision—Electrical Workers Ratify Unanimously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—General acceptance of Judge K. M. Landis' wage decision is expected in the Labor world, although some building operations in this city have been stopped because of strikes on the part of workers dissatisfied with the terms of the decision. Only one Labor union, that of the Hosiery Engineers, has walked out as an organization, the other walkouts being the unauthorized action of individuals. The decision has been unanimously ratified by the Electrical Workers Union, one of the largest of the Labor organizations.

"There never was any question with our organization as to whether we would accept or reject the award," said Michael C. Boyle, business agent of the Electrical Workers Union. "When we accepted Judge Landis' arbitrator we decided to go along and abide by his decision. He has made it and that ends it. We are not going back on our own word."

"The Building Trades Council will ratify the Landis award and decision," said Thomas S. Kearney, president of the council. "We agreed to abide by his ruling, and we will keep our word. However, we will ask for a rehearing on some of the cases."

Unionism at Stake

Agreements have been made by union leaders to get the men who have gone on strike to return to work, telling them that they have agreed to abide by the decision and calling attention to the threat of the open shop made by William Schlake, general manager of the Associated Builders.

"Unionism is at stake," Mr. Schlake said. "If the men will not work there are plenty of unemployed who will. It's up to the union leaders to show now that they really are leaders. If they can't do it, they will kill any building boom that might be started."

"When the San Francisco unions went into the arbitration they agreed to abide by the result, just as the Chicago unions did.

"After the award was announced, however, the union refused to live up to their agreement and spurned the new wages. Public opinion turned against them at once. Civic organizations became interested, a fund of \$1,000,000 was raised by popular subscription; as a result the city of San Francisco is on an open shop basis. Now union men and non-union men are working side by side.

"If necessary the same course may be taken in Chicago.

"I think, though, that much of the talk today is excited talk and on paper second thought the men will accept the award. I know it the decision had gone heavily against us we would have been having indignation meetings in some room, but we'd come through. It is now up to the leaders to prove they are leaders. They can either kill or make a building boom."

Millions Available

"Bankers and business men of the city are expressing themselves as behind Judge Landis' decision, the bankers asserting that they have millions of dollars available for financing a revival of the building industry.

"We stand ready to loan several million dollars to responsible persons for building purposes," Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, said. "We will lend 50 per cent of the fair value of the building as fixed by an appraiser, and in the better sections of the city we might lend half of the total value of the property. We will make a five-year first mortgage loan at 6 per cent interest, with 2 per cent commission. This is a total charge to the borrower of 8.00 per cent a year."

"There will be no trouble for responsible borrowers to find money for building purposes," George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Continental and Commercial Bank, said. "The money situation will clarify itself and rates may grow somewhat easier if building conditions become settled and costs reasonable. If the new agreements work out as indicated it will help the whole situation."

DISARMAMENT FOR JAPAN ADVOCATED

Educator Points Out Folly of Spending for War Preparation the Money Which Is Needed in Economic Field—Roads

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Japan's of the Hawaiian Islands are giving wide publicity to speeches arguing disarmament that were made by two Japanese educators, Dr. Masaji Anesaki of the Imperial University at Tokyo, and Prof. Isah Abe, dean of the department of economics and politics at Waseda University, Tokyo, during the recent Pan-Pacific Educational Conference at Honolulu.

Professor Abe, in his lecture dwelling on the futility of war from an economic standpoint, impressed upon his audience his conviction that the illusion that patriotism and imperialism are closely associated with the construction and maintenance of armaments must be removed from the minds of the people if the question of disarmament was to be solved.

"Japan," he said, "earned 3,000,000,000 yen during the world war, but where has this enormous amount of money gone since? If you have been reading the newspapers during the last few months, you will have noticed that Japan has been buying from abroad tremendously more than she has been selling. This excess of imports over exports assumed a noticeable proportion since the beginning of this year, and if this state of affairs continues throughout the year, the flow of money out of the country will amount to a staggering sum. Money earned during the war is fast going out of the country.

"This would naturally lead us to ask what Japan gained from the world war. The 2,000,000,000 yen gained is fast going away. How about other fruits of the world war? Shantung is not a gain, for it will eventually have to be returned to China."

Japan is spending \$250,000,000 every year on naval armaments, according to Professor Abe.

"If you go to Japan," he continued, "the first thing that strikes your mind as being unpleasant is the roads. The expenditure of \$250,000,000 is enough to pave 8330 miles of road. If Japan takes a vacation for one year along naval lines, she will be able to pave all of the roads of Tokyo, including its suburbs, as well as the roads of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and two other large cities of Japan. The roads in these cities include only about 2000 miles. So the balance of the \$250,000,000 will build a highway from Almor, on the northernmost point of the island of Japan, to Shimonoseki, the southernmost point. There will still be available money to build railroads from the northernmost to the southernmost point of the island of Kyushu. All these projects will not yet exhaust the \$250,000,000. There will still be available money to connect Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe by rail, and in addition to this Japan would be able to build some fine boulevards in the scenic districts of Japan southwest of Tokyo, where foreigners traveling in Japan desire good roads. All of these projects can be carried through to completion if Japan will forgo naval construction for one year.

"If Japan takes a naval vacation for three years, the entire country's roads can be paved."

Dr. Anesaki emphasized the point that the maintenance of armaments brings about a desire not only to fight another country, but also causes turmoil within the country. "A pugnacious spirit," he said, "might be all right for a people if it were merely a desire to fight another country, but the unfortunate fact is that it develops a desire to fight among themselves and brings about collapse."

MR. GARVEY ATTACKS PAN-AFRICAN AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Replying to the reports of the repudiation of the association by the Pan-African Congress meeting in Paris, Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, points out that his organization first repudiated the congress, of which Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois is the leader.

Mr. Garvey says that the congress seeks to bring about the destruction of the black and white races by the social amalgamation of both; that the group led by Mr. Du Bois believes that Negroes should settle down in communities of whites and by social contact bring about a new type, and that the association believes that the races have separate and distinct social destinies, that each and every race should develop on its own social lines, and that any attempt to bring about the amalgamation of any two opposite races is futile.

SUMMER PLAYGROUND PROVES A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Year-round operation of the playgrounds of San Francisco has proved a great success and has brought together in healthful games, hikes, swimming contacts and other recreations some 10,000 children during the summer just coming to a close, according to a report of the playgrounds department of the city government. Usually, the playgrounds are considered more important during the winter, when the children are assembled in the schools, but the summer work is now considered equally important, since it keeps the children together, gives them

STATE SUCCEEDS IN TEACHING BY MAIL

Extension Division of Department of Education, Notes Interest in Correspondence and Class Courses That Were Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increasing public appreciation of the opportunities for added education through the correspondence and class courses offered by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education is seen in the steady growth in the number of enrollments since the organization of the division in 1916. Exceeding any other state, Massachusetts extension department, during the past year, gave instruction to about 30,000 persons in courses ranging from the theory of engines and boilers to trigonometry.

Despite the doubling of the number of persons taking correspondence courses, however, in which about 16,000 persons have enrolled since 1919, it is felt by the division that more people in the rural districts could and should benefit by these courses. The division credits the increase in number of correspondence students to enrollments in other courses, improvement in methods, materials and instruction and a growing public confidence in the quality and effectiveness of the state correspondence courses. The number of withdrawals from the courses has been reduced accordingly. James A. Moyer, head of the divisions, points out, the majority of those withdrawing doing so because of departure from the state.

Popular Courses

Those courses most closely related to everyday life have returned the largest enrollments, more than 3000 students taking up English, shop mathematics and citizenship. Enrollments for bookkeeping and accounting have totaled 2000, drawing and design 1300, foreign languages 1000, and civil service preparation 650. Business courses, including salesmanship and advertising, industrial and office organization and business law, have been much in demand. Occupational subjects of practical value and everyday application are found to be the most popular for correspondence instruction.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Moyer with regard to class work, "that the advantages of classes conducted in shops and factories immediately after working hours are more and more appreciated. This applies equally to industrial, commercial and Americanization subjects. Almost invariably, when such classes have once been organized there is sufficient demand to warrant continuing them from year to year. Another interesting feature has been the demand for safety engineering all over the State."

Cooperation in Work

Much impetus has been given to the work of the extension division by cooperation from Harvard University and through the loan of visual instruction material by the Bureau of Education at Washington, it is said. With regard to Americanization classes, it is pointed out that as a result of a conference between school officials and industrial managers in September, 1920, the number and attendance at such classes has increased several times, so that there are more than 400 such classes operating.

Courses in automobile theory have been particularly appreciated in view of the increase in the ownership of motor cars, while, somewhat at the other extreme, it is found that demand for a course in the appreciation of art appears to warrant starting such work. One course will be given in Springfield, and, through cooperation with dealers in music and musical instruments, it is thought possible to start several such courses, which would necessarily have to be self-supporting, it is said.

Courses in Textiles

The prominence of Massachusetts and New England in the textile world has created an active demand for courses in textile calculation, processes and chemistry. Recognizing the value of these courses in terms of efficiency, quality and production, employers have cooperated with the state in outfitting them. Correspondence work is also offered in these courses.

In outlining a course of studies for practical application to textile manufacture, the division provides seven graded courses, an elementary education being the only necessary prerequisite. The entire scope covers processes and calculations, including

STATE SUCCEEDS IN TEACHING BY MAIL

Extension Division of Department of Education, Notes Interest in Correspondence and Class Courses That Were Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increasing public appreciation of the opportunities for added education through the correspondence and class courses offered by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education is seen in the steady growth in the number of enrollments since the organization of the division in 1916. Exceeding any other state, Massachusetts extension department, during the past year, gave instruction to about 30,000 persons in courses ranging from the theory of engines and boilers to trigonometry.

Despite the doubling of the number of persons taking correspondence courses, however, in which about 16,000 persons have enrolled since 1919, it is felt by the division that more people in the rural districts could and should benefit by these courses. The division credits the increase in number of correspondence students to enrollments in other courses, improvement in methods, materials and instruction and a growing public confidence in the quality and effectiveness of the state correspondence courses. The number of withdrawals from the courses has been reduced accordingly. James A. Moyer, head of the divisions, points out, the majority of those withdrawing doing so because of departure from the state.

Popular Courses

Those courses most closely related to everyday life have returned the largest enrollments, more than 3000 students taking up English, shop mathematics and citizenship. Enrollments for bookkeeping and accounting have totaled 2000, drawing and design 1300, foreign languages 1000, and civil service preparation 650. Business courses, including salesmanship and advertising, industrial and office organization and business law, have been much in demand. Occupational subjects of practical value and everyday application are found to be the most popular for correspondence instruction.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Moyer with regard to class work, "that the advantages of classes conducted in shops and factories immediately after working hours are more and more appreciated. This applies equally to industrial, commercial and Americanization subjects. Almost invariably, when such classes have once been organized there is sufficient demand to warrant continuing them from year to year. Another interesting feature has been the demand for safety engineering all over the State."

Cooperation in Work

Much impetus has been given to the work of the extension division by cooperation from Harvard University and through the loan of visual instruction material by the Bureau of Education at Washington, it is said. With regard to Americanization classes, it is pointed out that as a result of a conference between school officials and industrial managers in September, 1920, the number and attendance at such classes has increased several times, so that there are more than 400 such classes operating.

Courses in automobile theory have been particularly appreciated in view of the increase in the ownership of motor cars, while, somewhat at the other extreme, it is found that demand for a course in the appreciation of art appears to warrant starting such work. One course will be given in Springfield, and, through cooperation with dealers in music and musical instruments, it is thought possible to start several such courses, which would necessarily have to be self-supporting, it is said.

Courses in Textiles

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IMMIGRATION LAW UPHELD BY JUDGE

Authorities Have Right Not Only to Detain but to Exclude All Aliens in Excess of Monthly Quota, Federal Judge Decides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the immigration authorities have the right, not only to detain aliens arriving in the United States after the monthly quotas from their countries have been filled, but also to exclude them, was decided by Julian W. Mack, judge in the federal district court, in a test case, brought in behalf of George Philipopoulos, a Greek immigrant. He arrived here on August 20 and was ordered excluded because Greece's monthly quota had been filled. Counsel argued that the deportation order was unfair and discriminatory, insisting that the client be detained and permitted to land in September, and obtain a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Mack dismissed the habeas corpus writ, sustaining the district attorney's argument that under the Dillingham act, the Commissioner General of Immigration possessed power and authority to divide the annual quota allowed each country into 12 monthly parts. He called attention to the clause providing that not more than 20 per cent of the total number of any nationality admissible in one fiscal year be admitted in any one month; also the fact that the act does not provide that 20 per cent must be admitted, but that this shall be the maximum allowed in any month.

"Clearly, the fixing of the quota for each month is thereby made essential, and it is therefore fairly within the power granted to prescribe rules and regulations," said Judge Mack. "Immediately succeeding this 20 per cent proviso, there are, however, further provisions, giving the enforcement of the act, preferences, so far as possible, to certain classes. It is difficult to see how the giving of preferences could be effectively provided for unless there were power to exclude the arrivals in excess of the monthly quota."

"For this reason, in my judgment, the power to provide for exclusion of the excess immigration in any month falls fairly within the power to make rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions of the act into effect."

Judge Mack's decision is said to cover other cases of aliens of different nationalities now held by Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island.

ONE AMENDMENT PASSED IN INDIANA

Twelve Others Are Defeated in Special State Election—All Foreign-Born Residents Must Be Naturalized Before Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Only one of 13 proposed amendments to the state Constitution was authorized at a special state election last Tuesday, when only 17 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. The one amendment authorized provided that all foreign-born residents of the State shall be fully naturalized before they can vote. Heretofore they have voted after taking out their first citizenship papers.

The largest number of votes was cast for that amendment and it was adopted by a majority of 40,995 out of a total vote of 172,617. The largest adverse vote was against the proposed amendment intended to authorize the Legislature to classify property for taxation, with different valuations or different rates on each class, if such an arrangement is believed desirable. It was hoped the adoption of this amendment would bring more intangible property on the market.

An income tax proposal received the next highest adverse majority. The proposal that the state superintendent of public instruction be appointed instead of elected ranked third in the list of adverse majorities. A proposal that the enlistment of Negroes in the state militia should be authorized was defeated by a large majority.

Other defeated proposals were directed to obtaining classification of counties, townships, cities and towns for the registration of voters; legislative apportionment according to total vote for all candidates for secretary of state; authority for Governor to veto separate items of appropriation bills; for year terms for all state and county officers; higher qualifications for persons admitted to practice law; prohibition of increases in term or salary during the term for which an officer was elected or appointed.

SAN DIEGO GAS RATE IS REDUCED 12 CENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—By a recent order of the State Railroad Commission to the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, gas rates here were reduced 12 cents a thousand cubic feet. The new schedule will become effective on meter readings of October 1 and will provide for a discount of 10 cents a thousand for prompt payment of bills.

The reduction is in line with the commission's recently established policy of prescribing gas rates in accordance with declines in the price of crude oil.

CALIFORNIA ILLITERATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—There are 1008 illiterates in San Diego, according to the 1920 census figures of the government which reached here recently. Los Angeles has more illiterates than any other city in California with 10,203; San Francisco is second with 8520, and Oakland third with 4648. San Diego's total is the lowest on the list.

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Will you see them?

MOROCCAN EVENTS
AND SPANISH CRISIS

As Soon as News of Improvement
in Melilla Region Appeared
Politicians Began Something
Resembling Old Tactics

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The manner and severity of the political crisis in Spain have been shifting in accordance with the rise and fall of hopes and fears in regard to events in the Spanish zone of Morocco. This, no doubt, is natural, but patriotic philosophers in the capital and at the northern resorts, where much of the most important part of Spain is now concentrated, as usual at this time of the year, express their disappointment that in front of the greatest, most tremendous reality that Spain has had to contend against since the Cuban war, the politicians themselves—who are not to be confused with the patriotic philosophers—could not evince a new disposition to deal with realities and only with realities and in a new and convincing way as men who at last were getting to real business. The philosophers were saying that whatever happened in Morocco, however bad it might turn out to be, would not be all that bad if the politicians of Spain were at last in extreme adversity and with their country humbled as never before, and mainly as they said, history would inevitably show, through their own petty stupidities and selfishness, brought to their senses and to a clear determination to abandon the old political ways and strive sincerely for the good of Spain.

Events Recalled

In the first moments after the tragic news came from Melilla there was no thought of politics; there were other things to think about. Then the first general impulse was toward unity and patriotism, and the country rallied up well, especially at the time the soldiers were being dispatched to Africa as reinforcements. Next there were intimations that the Viscount de Saa, Minister of War, and the Marquis de Lema, Foreign Minister, were likely to resign forthwith, and politics began, and showed a disposition to intensification as confidence increased that the tide of difficulty in Morocco was stemmed and that things might have been much worse.

Then came the surrenders of Nador, Zeluán and Monte Arruit, and rumors that Melilla was in danger. There was talk in some quarters of revolution then, but this is no time for such notions, and it might be said that such things are impossible. But while that is so, it is a thing to be pointed out, a factor which foreign students of a strange and vastly important political situation need to grasp, with seriousness, that the Moroccan difficulties coincide with a new and very anxious outbreak of anarchy in Barcelona, where outrages are numerous and the most vigorous action of the authorities is necessary.

Too Much Politics

After the blow caused by the fall of Nador and Zeluán, and the enforced capitulation of General Navarro, there was better news from Melilla, and of its power of resistance. Some of the old equilibrium then returned to the politicians, and they began something that looked suspiciously like the old game. Hence the despair of the patriotic philosophers; they say that nothing short of absolute ruin will ever bring the politicians of Spain to their senses. Each one of them when questioned today says that the fault of Spain is that she has too much politics, and most of them are candid enough to admit, as Mr. la Clava has done frequently and insistently, that what is wrong with those politics is that they deal with phantasms and not realities, and that the mere politics are looked upon as being in themselves an end. So it comes about that at this moment each politician is talking continually about his "criticism," which is one of the words most honored and used in the Spanish politician's dictionary, and they are also talking incessantly about parties, programs and crises, as if Morocco were in the moon.

At first there was a belief that the Aliendessalazar government would continue to the autumn, but the disturbances within it and the anxiety of the situation soon made this appear unlikely. The King came back hurriedly from San Juan de las Minas, a family as usual are spending the winter, and the political chiefs were at once telegraphed for from the far distant places where they were hiding. Mr. Maura was near Puntarrilla, the Count de Romanones was at Ostend, and Mr. Cambó, the Regionalist leader, was in Denmark. The impression was immediately and naturally formed that the sovereign under advice and in a great national emergency was about to establish a government consisting solely of the leaders of each political section, mainly former premiers, as he did on that famous occasion in the middle of the European war when he collected all those political leaders, widely at variance as they were, in an apartment in the palace about the hour of midnight and gave them to understand that they could not leave until they had formed themselves into a ministry, which they did accordingly, leaving the palace with smiles in the early hours of the morning. What happened then, and above all what followed, are pertinent to the present occasion.

Movements of Politicians

Mr. Maura was the first to reach Madrid. With his son, Don Miguel, he arrived in the evening, and shortly after reaching his home, Mr. la Clava called upon him and talked to him for more than an hour, stating

to interviewers upon his departure that there had been no word of politics. Mr. Maura only wished to know in detail all that had happened in Morocco, since his information up to that moment was deficient. Then Mr. Maura sent a note along to the Premier, Mr. Aliendessalazar, by the hands of the Count de los Andes, saying he would like to see him and hoped for an appointment, but the Premier was temporarily out of the city. On his return he had three-quarters of an hour's talk with Mr. Maura, and it was subsequently intimated that there was no word of politics, but that Mr. Maura only wished to be better informed about the truth of the situation in Morocco. The Count de Romanones was then on his way from Ostend, and it was also intimated that Mr. Alba and others were moving toward the capital in obedience to the summons of the King. It was not regarded on the whole as being a good sign that the politicians, even in these tremendous hours, not only talked about their criticisms and used all the stock political expressions, but more than ever adopted the quaint attitude of mystery that they assume at times of crises and especially when referring to their "criticisms," which seem to be indicated as supernatural instruments which fate has called them to handle.

Dogging Footsteps

The newspaper interviewers dogged their footsteps through the city at all hours. They watched their comings and goings from each other's houses and they posted themselves permanently at the palace. The politicians looked more and more important as each time they came forth, and adopted more and more intensely the attitude of mystery. Each and all of them always said that nothing was taking place and they knew nothing when, by a curious gesture, it was understood they meant to convey that there was much but that it was all mysterious and enormous. More than ever was it remarked bitterly by the patriotic philosophers that the politicians live by crises.

It puzzled some people that at this moment when the King was entering into consultations with all the political leaders that Mr. Aliendessalazar had not resigned, nor did it appear that he was immediately about to do so, nor was the substitute government being indicated. The King does not generally hold these consultations unless there is a ministerial resignation on hand. The fact was that His Majesty was taking an unusual and wise course, indicating once again that he is the best statesman of them all. At this crisis what he was virtually doing was holding an informal national conference for the consideration of what was the best thing to do and for the collection of all the best opinion upon the conduct that should be pursued toward Morocco, especially in regard to certain expenditures it was proposed to make forthwith in this connection, all this not necessarily involving considerations as to immediate change of government.

Moroccan Problem

It is understood that each of the statesmen who was called to the palace was invited to adjust his statement to a form of answers to a questionnaire, and not to make a discursive and more or less general and vague statement of ideas, as is the custom on these occasions. The most important interrogation in the King's questionnaire concerned the necessity of allocating a sum of 135,000,000 pesetas to Spanish military action in Morocco, and to determine if political action ought to precede such military effort or if the latter were sufficient. Mr. Cambó could not return from Denmark in time and telegraphed his views.

The press in general appreciated the extreme importance of the occasion, and the "Epoca" in leading its leading article "May God Enlighten Them!" observed that the great questions to be determined should not be considered only in regard either to internal or international problems, but both. At this critical stage of the proceedings this semi-official newspaper delicately forecasted a great new departure, suggesting that the time had come for the establishment of a complete and independent Colonial Department to deal with Morocco, and that it ought to be dealt with. "On seeing the work of twelve years overthrown," said the "Epoca," "and that we must begin all over again to raise an edifice which will be laid to the charge of future generations, we must ask ourselves also if this must be considered only as an ordinary charge in the budget, a charge exclusively our own, or a charge recoverable in a special budget. Seeing ourselves at a time like this without any other colonial instrument that that applied in the western zone, and being disposed to a new effort, we ask ourselves if the opportunity has not arrived for the creation of a complete colonial instrument, putting an end at the same time to the absurd and entangled legislation in connection with the military arrangements in Africa. On hearing a policy of pacific penetration proclaimed we ask ourselves also what will be the instrument of such a policy. The railway? Nador and Zeluán have it. Work? There it is also at Uizan and San Juan de las Minas. It is then a very vital problem of nationality, of methods, of coordination in the international life, of prestige in our own eyes for the assurance of interior order. It must be developed, but concretely, without vagueness, for the sake of the immediate and the remote future. That is the subject for treatment, and that is why we ask that God shall light up the brains of those who are consulted with shining patriotism, and afterward assist the Crown to settle it. The magnitude of what is treated is enormous."

After the consultations Mr. Maura left again for the north, and there was a feeling that the Aliendessalazar government might continue for the time being. The Marquis de Albuñol, leader of the Liberal Democrats, and

others, were understood to have expressed themselves that such continuation, with certain modifications, would be the best course to pursue. The various leaders had, however, barely left Madrid when it was announced that Mr. Aliendessalazar had presented his resignation and that of the whole of the Cabinet to the King and that it had been accepted. Mr. Maura and the rest immediately returned to the capital, and the political maneuvering began. A Maura concentration ministry, including the Count de Romanones and other Liberal elements, was first spoken of, but various personalities of importance disassembled.

VICEROY'S VIEWS ON
REVIVAL OF TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Lord Reading received at Simla recently a deputation of the Marwar Association of Calcutta, in other words, several of the leading business men of the principal commercial center of India. The Marwar community claims to own one-half of the jute presses, one-fourth of the cotton ginning and pressing factories, one-eighth of the cotton spinning and weaving mills and large numbers of mica mines, collieries, oil and sugar mills and other industrial concerns. The deputation complained that commercial interests received inadequate representation on civic and administrative bodies, with the consequence of not getting sufficient attention from the government. Railway rates, it was said, operated unfairly in that they were designed to encourage the export of raw materials overseas, which placed certain centers of industry at an advantage over others. The opposition of Lancashire to the recent increase in the import duties was touched on and the demand made that India should have the unfettered right to regulate her own tariffs. It cannot be said that the deputation broke any new ground on the question of exchange, which the members attributed to the "unwise interference with exchange in total disregard of Indian commercial opinion."

The Viceroy in reply referred to the different departments of industries and to the government's efforts to secure an expanding trade. The railways had been built on the basis that India's prosperity depended on a surplus of exports over imports, that roughly they had followed the channels of the greatest trade, and that naturally vested interests had grown around the great ports. The industrial commission had favored a policy of increased rates on the long lines of traffic to the principal ports and rather reduced rates for individual industries.

His Excellency went on to point out that the depression from which India's trade was suffering was not peculiar but was world-wide; that no nation could live on its home-trade alone; the foreign was equally vital. The most interesting note in his speech was his abandonment of the simple non possumus with which Ministers have dealt with any references to exchange for nine months. He indicated that human ingenuity might find a method by which the government could be of service on the exchange question. Of local conditions the revival of Indian trade depends primarily on a good monsoon and plentiful crops for export. It also depends, the Viceroy might have added, on a cessation of barren political strife such as is evidenced by the non-cooperation movement and by Mr. Gandhi's command to have all stocks of foreign cloth cleared out, an agitation which it is safe to say will after some temporary success end in the same manner as the student agitation of a few months ago.

POLAND ISSUES NEW
IMMIGRATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The Polish Government has issued an order through the local authorities to the effect that all immigrants who have arrived in Poland from Russia and the Ukraine since October 12, 1920, and are not of Polish citizenship nor in possession of Polish citizenship, must register themselves to the nearest district governor in their locality, so that they may be transported to those places where such persons are permitted to reside. The places to which they will be sent will be decided upon in agreement with the persons affected.

The districts in which these persons were denied the right to reside after July 30, include the Vilna province; the frontier districts of the Province of Novorod, Polesia and Volhynia; all districts bordering on Soviet Ukraine of the provinces of Tarnopol, Stanislav and Lemberg; the districts bordering on the plebiscite areas in Upper Silesia; all towns which are the capitals of provinces, the provinces of Warsaw, Lodz, Lask and Poznan; and all Polish frontier districts without exception. The penalty for not complying with this order is repatriation to Russia, or a fine of 30,000 marks or three months' imprisonment.

BRITISH COMPANY
GETS CONCESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Word that the Compania Naviera Mexicana, S. A., a British corporation operating under the laws of Mexico, has obtained the principal transportation concessions along the Lower California and Mexican west coasts, has been received here.

The company has several British vessels under the Mexican flag for inter-port service along the lower coast. The largest vessel of the fleet, the Mexico, is now operating between San Francisco, San Pedro, Ensenada and Mexican mainland ports.

A NEW STEP IN THE
LABOR MOVEMENT

Proposed British National Joint
Council, Now Approved by
Party, Is Expected to Check
Hasty Action in the Future

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are acquainted with the various attempts to bring the machinery of the British Labor movement up to date, both as regards the individual unions themselves as well as the national groups. By far the most representative section of organized Labor is the Trade Union Congress, and paradoxical as it may seem, although potentially the most influential and powerful, it has for a number of years past carried the unenviable reputation of being the most ineffectual.

About two years ago, when referring to this failing, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress might be a tremendous power for good in maintaining peace in the industrial world. A better term for this group, incidentally, would be the executive committee, since parliamentary committee is a name handed down from the days before the advent of a Labor Party, when the members spent a great deal of their time "lobbying" members in the House of Commons. None took the parliamentary committee seriously, the members of which were in the main men who had served their day and generation, and who completely failed either to understand or adapt themselves and the organization to the changing thought in the trade union world.

General Routine of the Congress

Congress met annually in the early autumn, resolutions were passed, and days were selected when deputations from the parliamentary committee attended annually at the Admiralty, the War Office, the Home Office and other government departments, rounding off the grand tour with a visit to No. 10 Downing Street for a heart-to-heart talk with the Prime Minister. Anything outside this routine found the parliamentary committee quite unprepared—sarcastic critics would say bewildered; a national strike or threatened strike, vitally affecting indirectly millions of men affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and whose concern was theirs to protect, simply laid them helpless.

Such was the "atmosphere" during the great railway strike of 1913, although efforts had been made to introduce a new idea into the parliamentary committee, and resolutions of a general character adopted embracing the scheme of a "general staff." The movement gained tremendous impetus through the efforts of the self-appointed "mediation committee" who gathered together on the initiative of Robert Williams and Harry Gosling.

On Side of Moderation

The part played by this committee in the settlement of the railway dispute is not as well known as it should be; influence was undoubtedly on the side of moderation and to bringing about a resumption of the railway services. It proved, too, what had been urged by the writer in commenting upon the inactivity of the parliamentary committee, namely, that a committee who knew its own mind and kept abreast of the times would keep the irresponsible elements in check and rob them of their influence by introducing much-needed reforms that would appeal to the vast majority of the organized workers by sheer virtue of their practical character.

The approval by the annual conference of the Labor Party of a draft scheme for the establishment, in conjunction with the Trade Union Congress, of a national joint council, marked a further step in the general staff movement. Obviously the movement concerns the Trade Union Congress more deeply than the Labor Party; the former has already attempted to reorganize its headquarters and has agreed with the latter to set up permanent bodies to coordinate the work of the national Labor organizations, and for the establishment of a series of "common services departments."

Officials' Attitude Uncertain

The proposals have been complicated by the uncertain attitude of officials of the cooperative movement, who finally rejected them at this year's congress. The proposed national joint council, a combination of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress only, was approved by the former at their recent conference and will be submitted to the latter when it meets in September. Briefly, the arrangement provides for equal representation of five representatives each from the general council of the Trade Union Congress, of the executive committee of the Labor Party, and of the Labor group in the House of Commons.

The national joint council will consult, where necessary, a joint conference comprising the full general council of the Trade Union Congress on the one hand, and the full executive committee of the Labor Party on the other, with the addition of as many Labor members of Parliament as will make the industrial side and the political side balance. The chairman of the congress and the secretary of the Labor Party will act in the same capacities on the joint council. What are known as the "common services departments" concern research, legal phases, and publicity, and are to be at the service of and financed by the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party.

It will be seen that the representa-

tion follows closely that of the "council of action" which came into existence and prominence last year, but no provision is made giving the national joint council power on its own initiative to summon a national conference representative of the whole Labor force, both on the industrial and political sides, such as met on no less than five occasions from August, 1920, to February, 1921.

Looking over the scheme as it stands the whole structure appears to be somewhat ponderous and unwieldy but decidedly with a tendency to check hasty and drastic action. The unwieldiness will disappear with time when the actual operations of the council begin, and the young bloods will surely have something to say in an effort to expedite the course of events.

EXTENT OF COAL
OUTPUT IN BRITAIN

Board of Trade Figures Show a
Steady Increase in Production
Since the Strike Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the coal output is again becoming normal is borne out by the official figures recently issued by the Board of Trade Journal. These figures show that since the settlement of the dispute with the miners the output has been as follows:

The tonnage for the week ended July 23 compared very favorably with that of the corresponding period of 1920, when the tonnage totaled 4,282,418. The figures now published in the Board of Trade Journal show the total tonnage raised each week in the respective districts as follows:

	July 9-15	July 16-22
Northumberland	138,500	241,800
Durham	138,500	332,800
Forthshire	138,500	74,500
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	268,100	414,000
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	294,000	526,500
Yorkshire	294,000	315,100
Warwick, Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester	390,800	527,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire	390,800	527,500
Other British districts	46,700	22,100
Scotland	279,000	437,500

The largest tonnage raised in any week during the past year was 5,307,000, in the week ended December 13. The totals just before the stoppage were:

March 19	4,240,400
March 26	3,660,000
April 2	1,950,100

In a recently written parliamentary answer to Mr. Hancock, who asked for the names of the coal mines that were working up to the recent stoppage but had not resumed work, Sir W. Mitchell-Thompson, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, said that the position was changing from day to day. According to the latest information the position was as follows:

District	No. of pits not reopened	No. of men not employed
Northumberland	21	7,757
Durham	18	10,751
Lancs. and Cheshire	4	1,063
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	7	1,993
Staffs, Salop, Warwick and Worcester	24	3,214
South Wales and Monmouthshire	36	6,633
Other English Districts	5	1,137
Scotland	12	1,991
Great Britain	131	25,629

Apart from the above pits, which were not working at all, there were 97 pits normally employing about 28,000 men, in which no coal was wound up to July 23, but in which approximately 10 per cent of the normal personnel had been employed in winding water and in otherwise preparing the pits for coal getting.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The system of peninsula defense, which has lasted for over a century, will come to an end in October, and the British Army will no longer be represented in the country, as the South African military command is to pass into the hands of the Union.

COLUMBIA RIVER EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Figures compiled by the bureau of statistics show that Columbia River exports of July were valued at \$4,810,065. Wheat shipments alone during the month totaled 3,748,555 bushels.

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

"Home Sweet Home"

It is pleasant to go to the beach or country for the summer, but you are glad to return home.

Increase the Comforts of Home
by being prepared at all times for your family and the
Welcome but Unexpected Guest

We offer you the advantages of a great public market. Specialists in our order department are there to serve you by giving correct information regarding assortments and grades of everything in grocery, provision, meat, delicatessen, dairy, bakery products.

We repeat—Send us your order today.

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We operate all branch stores in Boston and suburbs

We prepare express charges in Greater Boston on orders for \$5.00 or over. We prepare freight charges on any freight station within 50 miles of Boston on orders for \$10.00 or over, and any freight station in New England on orders for \$25.00 or over.

It will be seen that the representa-

NATIONAL CLAIMS
IN ALBANIA DIVIDED

Apparently Albanian Question Is
About to Be Closed, There
Being General Accord Except
as Regards Argyrocastro

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The question of Albania was not considered by the last Paris conference. It is a subject which interests France in connection with her general European policy, though directly this particular Balkan problem touches France very little. As is known, Italy and England have recently drawn closer together, and the British Government is also working in association with Greece. It follows that in some measure the power which decides in the Adriatic is England; and France cannot regard British dominance with favor. She therefore looks on the negotiations which are proceeding with some suspicion and with great attention.

The situation which will probably be considered by the League of Nations may be set out as objectively as possible as follows: The Serbians laid claim to a portion of eastern Albania and the Greeks to southern Albania. The Greek claim rested on the fact that Epirus or southern Albania has always been inhabited by their race. The Albanians who have fought with some skill for the diplomatic recognition of their integrity as they conceived it—protest that Epirus had been, on the contrary, always occupied by Albanians who were only Greek in the sense of being members of the Greek orthodox church. In 1921 the Greeks entered this territory and many of the inhabitants joined the Greek troops and sustained the Greek cause. There was a rebellion against the existing government. It is, however, fair to say that the Albanians pretend that this rebellion was fictitious and was manufactured by the Greeks. During the war the Italians landed at Valona and occupied the whole of the territory, including those parts which had been in possession of the Greeks since 1913. It was the intervention of Mr. Venizelos which brought about the withdrawal of the Italians.

The Serbian Claim

The Serbians, now merged in the Kingdom of Yugo-Slavia, demanded a portion of eastern Albania but it is disputed that there is any considerable number of Serbians in this region, and some observers believe that this Serbian claim was founded solely upon strategic reasons. Indeed, reversing the argument, the Albanians assert that they are to be found to the number of a million downwards from Novi-Bazar to Takub and Ochrid. Out of these regions the Albanians drove the Turks, as also from western Macedonia, and the independence of the vilayets of Scutari, Ushak, Monastir, and Janina was recognized by the Turks.

The Treaty of London in 1913, in an endeavor to settle the question, gave to Montenegro (now Yugo-Slavian), Serbia and Greece, a considerable part of the territories. Albania strove during the Peace Conference in Paris for the return of some of these lands. In 1920 there was a good deal of fighting. The Italians left Valona. The Albanians held out against the Greeks at Korytza. They showed much bravery against the Serbians, who at that time seemed disposed to extend their territory to the Drin and to include Scutari.

Now there recently came to Paris the news that the British Government did not intend to insist upon a modification of the existing Albanian frontiers in favor of Greece. Until recently England had supported the proposal to give to Greece the region of Korytza and of Argyrocastro, although later it was agreed to leave Korytza to Albania. If the present information is correct, Argyrocastro is also to be left to Albania.

French Policy Anti-Greek

The French comment is that this is the solution, so far as the southern part of the disputed territory is concerned that France has always sustained without reserve. It is also the Italian thesis. It may then be taken that France is definitely opposed to any Grecian extension here, and indeed generally the French policy is anti-Greek. France also expresses disapprobation of any Greek intervention in Argyrocastro which is threatened on the ground that there is a substantial attempt to dislodge Christian officials and to deport Greek inhabitants from that region.

There is being quoted the terms of

the note sent by the six great powers to Greece in 1914, which indicated the southern frontier of Albania. It was stated in that note that the definitive attribution of the islands which were to be left to the Greeks would only be possible when the Greek troops had evacuated the territories assigned to Albania, besides the island of Saseno—which faces Valona. The French view is that Greece has obtained much more than she could have reasonably hoped to have obtained. She has now a footing in Asia Minor and should not attempt to interfere with the existing Albanian frontier.

Frontiers of 1913

These frontiers of 1913 are, it is contended, violated by the Yugo-Slavs, who still occupy in the east and north territory accorded to Albania before the war. It is recalled that on June 25 last Mr. Yovanovitch, representing Yugo-Slavia, declared to the Council of the League of Nations that his government did not care to change the frontiers. This declaration confirmed a note presented in January, 1920, to the Supreme Council, which, while reserving minor corrections of frontiers, considered the best solution of the Albanian question that which maintains Albania in the limits of 1913, as an independent state with an autonomous administration. The note stated that Yugo-Slavia believed that Albania was capable of self-administration and politically and economically would be in a more advantageous situation than if the country were subjected to a foreign administration.

Thus Yugo-Slavia recognizes what is called the integrity of Albania and also the complete independence of the country. When the question was examined by the conference of ambassadors at Paris recently the British Representative indicated that no power should have a privileged situation in Albania and no restriction of the sovereignty of Albania should be attempted. That is the point that France stresses. As for Italy, when she withdrew from Valona she declared that she intended to leave the sovereignty and integrity of Albania unaffected. It would seem, then, that there is a general accord—except perhaps in respect of possible Greek action in Argyrocastro.

Open to Discussion

There is one other matter which appears to be open to discussion. Greece in 1914 was called upon to evacuate the island of Saseno, considered to be Albanian. The island has little value, but it is placed before Valona and thus is a strategic position. When Italy evacuated Valona last year, she continued to occupy Saseno and does so today. The Italian Albanian accord of August 2, 1920, authorizes her to do so, but it is not stipulated that Saseno shall become Italian territory. Therefore the Albanians demand that the Italian troops shall leave the island.

It would seem that the Albanian question—which has given so much anxiety for many years is about to be closed. If the British Government supports the leaving of Argyrocastro to Albania, it will probably also require Saseno to be left to the Albanians.

VOTING PLAN IN TRANSVAAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—In the mine workers dispute here the ballot is to be taken by individual unions instead of a federation ballot, and a two-thirds majority is required before a strike can be declared. The important unions concerned in the dispute include the South African Mine Workers Union, Amalgamated Engineers Union, Reduction Workers and the Boilermakers and Amalgamated Society of Wood Workers.

After the
A TREATURE

make him some very thin
cheese sandwiches and run
them under a hot flame,
toasting the outsides only,
so that the cheese melts
down into the bread. But
be sure the cheese is
seasoned with a few
drops of savory

A L SAUCE

There is being quoted the terms of

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Doris
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St. James Theatre Bldg., Boston, Mass.
"Doris" Chocolates \$1.00 a lb.

Ice Cream of Superior Quality
Dainty light lunches.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LAWS ON LIQUOR

Compulsory Legislation, While
Falling Short of Temperance
Ideals in Some Respects, Im-
proves on Pre-War Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The govern-
ment's legislation for regulating the
sale of intoxicating liquors follows
the lines of the conclusions and recom-
mendations of the round table con-
ference, already reported in The
Christian Science Monitor. The second
reading of the licensing bill was
carried by agreement on the same
evening that it was introduced into
the House of Commons by the At-
torney-General. The main provisions of
the measure relate to the hours and
conditions of sale and the winding up
of the Liquor Control Board.

The bill, which applies to the whole
of Great Britain, provides that public
houses shall not be open on week-
days in London more than nine hours
and outside London more than eight
hours, and that subject to special exceptions
liquor shall not be sold before 11 a.
m. or after 11 p. m., nor for at least
two hours in the afternoon. On Sun-
days the maximum period of opening
is five hours—two between 12 noon
and 5 p. m., and three between 5
and 10 p. m. Before the war, drink saloons
were open all day, from 8 or 7 a. m.
until past midnight in London and 11
p. m. outside London, and on Sundays
for seven hours in London and six
hours outside London.

Concession to Hotels.

One clause in the bill to which the
Temperance Party strongly objects is
that empowering hotels and restau-
rants to serve alcoholic drinks with
food an hour later than in ordinary
licensed premises and up to 12:30 if
ordered before midnight. This is a
concession to the Northcliffe press,
which has been clamoring that the
continuance of the war-time regula-
tions making the sale of liquor illegal
after 10 p. m. has made London "dull"
and driven Americans and other vis-
itors to Paris. During the discus-
sion on the bill Mr. Keston said it
was in the interest of the average
citizen that the streets should be quiet
at a reasonably early hour, and that
this extension of time would be re-
garded as making one law for the rich
and another for the poor, because the
proposed facilities would not be avail-
able to the working classes.

The "bona fide traveler," who under
the Act of 1910 was able, by walking
three miles, to get liquor at almost
any hour on Sundays, is abolished in
the new bill. The Attorney-General
defined the "bona fide traveler" as "a
person who took a bona fide walk in
order to get a glass of drink, the
purpose of the walk being limited to the
purchase of a drink." In Wales, as heretofore,
and Monmouthshire no alcoholic
drink will be sold on Sundays, except
in clubs. A Welsh member said Wales
was thankful for the blessings it re-
ceived from Sunday closing and pro-
tested against the sale of liquor in
clubs on that day. Wales wanted a
dry Sunday and local veto.

Liquor Control Board Goes Out

The bill prohibits the hawking of
liquor, the sale of liquor on credit
for consumption on the premises, and
the "long pull," that is, giving over-
measures on draught. It places clubs
in England on the same footing as
ordinary licensed premises.

Temperance reformers can but
regret the disappearance of the
Liquor Control Board, which has
done much to reduce drunkenness
particularly in the Carlisle and other
special areas. Its property and func-
tions are transferred to the English
Home Office and the Scottish Office,
which for the time being with local
advisory committees will continue
its work. Mr. Carr, member of Par-
liament for Carlisle, said that the
continuance of the Carlisle scheme
was supported by all shades of local
opinion, and Mr. Clynes (Labor)
hoped that the great success of the
experiment would lead the government
to extend the system.

The measure is the result of a com-
promise. It by no means satisfies
temperance leaders, who will do their
best to get it improved in committee,
but it represents a distinct advance
on pre-war conditions, and is proof
of the growing power of the anti-
drink forces of the country. The gov-
ernment has yet to redeem its re-
peated promise of a comprehensive
measure, and temperance organiza-
tions are united in demanding the
inclusion in this of local veto. The
Round Table conference has not been
dissolved, and may be asked to con-
tinue its work with a view to further
legislation. G. B. Wilson, secretary of
the United Kingdom Alliance, states
that temperance people regard the
new licensing bill merely as repre-
senting "a salvage from the wreck of
the Coalition promises of 1919."

Pre-War Conditions Undesirable

It is certain that nobody wants, or
at least dreads, a return to pre-
war conditions in regard to the
sale of drink, and that the predomi-
nant sentiment of the people of Great
Britain favors further restriction of
the traffic, a growing number advo-
cating its total abolition. Mr. Cham-
berlain reminded the House of Com-
mons that, whatever differences of
opinion there might be among men,
the great mass of the women of the
country would oppose any backward
step, for they had found that restric-
tions had "greatly bettered the con-
ditions of themselves and their fam-
ilies."

Mr. D. Maclean, urged that, on
economic grounds alone, the country
could not afford to go on spending, as
now, £499,000,000 on drink. The sys-
tem of free trade in beer advocated

by Mr. Bottomley, had, he said, been
tried for a time, and during that
period the conditions were horrible.
Drunkenness was not the end of the
consequences of intemperance; they
included the filling of the jails and
other corrective institutions, the wast-
ing of homes and dissolution of child-
ren, British cared not to issue the
example of America.

In this connection the Westminster
Gazette remarks: "Whatever their
national dispositions, other countries
will simply not be able to afford a
lower standard of sobriety and effi-
ciency than the people of America
will have for themselves. We expect
serious statesmen, speaking in the
name of the government, to be at least
aware of this essential new fact in
the outlook on liquor legislation."

LABOR-FARMER ACCORD SOUGHT

Canadian Labor Party Seeks to
Form Working Alliance With
Farmers' Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—In accord-
ance with a resolution passed during
the closing session of the Dominion
Trades Congress, attempts are being
made to arrange a joint conference
between T. A. Crerar, leader of the
Farmers Party in Canada and of-
ficers of the newly-formed Canadian
Labor Party, with a view to arrang-
ing a working alliance between the
two parties. The resolution, moved
by W. B. Bayley, member of the Man-
itoba Legislative Assembly, and se-
conded by T. B. Riley of Calgary, Al-
berta, reads: "That this conference
declare that the Canadian Labor
Party stands ready to cooperate with
the provincial farmers' movement in
securing those aims and objects com-
mon to both movements, and recom-
mends to each province the fullest
cooperation between the provincial
section of the Labor Party and the
farmers' political organizations, and
that a copy of this resolution be for-
warded to the Dominion and provin-
cial farmers' organizations, with a
suggestion that joint conferences of
farmers and Labor be held."

Efforts were made to hold a con-
ference the day after the Trades Con-
gress dispersed, but Mr. Crerar was
not in Winnipeg, and it is stated that
the meetings may be held in Ontario,
which has a farmers government. The
new Labor Party will be financed by
a per capita tax paid by the provin-
cial organizations. The provincial
sections will be recommended to or-
ganize along the lines of the British
Labor Party.

James Simpson, who was elected
secretary and treasurer of the party,
stated that it had been inaugurated
under the most favorable auspices,
and he predicted a bright future for
it. A striking feature of the confer-
ence, he said, was the harmony and
unanimity of opinion regarding the
necessity for forming a federal Labor
party. The basis of its organization
would provide for the closest coopera-
tion between the trades union move-
ment and those who are not
trades unionists. It was identical
on the plan which had proved such a
magnificent success in Great Britain.
In the case of Winnipeg, where two
parties exist, the Independent and
Dominion Labor parties, Mr. Simpson
said the outcome of the conference
would result in more united action
between the two parties.

"The Canadian Labor Party," he
said, "will not recognize any differ-
ences which may arise between the
different types of industrial organiza-
tions. The industrial organizations,
no matter what their type may be, will
be entitled to affiliate with the
Canadian Labor Party. The object of
this is to have complete unity in the
political field, as far as possible, re-
cognizing the necessity for the soli-
darity of the workers."

A. R. Mosher, president of the
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway
Employees, whose organization was
expelled from the Trades Congress by
vote of the delegates, speaking about
the new party, said: "I certainly
feel that the Canadian workers should
be represented in Parliament, but
only by men who have the courage of
their convictions, and who will voice
the aspirations of the Canadian work-
ers and not merely be an echo of a
movement in another country." This
statement not only expressed Mr.
Mosher's opinions about the new
Labor Party, but also describes his
attitude toward the Trades Congress,
which resulted in the severance of re-
lations between the two bodies. Mr.
Mosher maintained that the Trades
Congress, because of its affiliation
with the American Federation of
Labor, did not have complete auton-
omy, but was controlled by the head-
quarters in the United States.

UNEMPLOYMENT ADDS TO SCHOOL SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The unem-
ployment situation is sending many
children back to the schoolroom in-
stead of permitting them to take
advantage of working papers. This
fact, together with the shortage of
seats in the public schools, in this
city, will put more than 100,000 chil-
dren on part time.
It is estimated that they will thus
lose about 38,000,000 hours of school
work due them through the year. At
the office of the superintendent of
schools it was said that evening
school registration was greater than
usual, and that indications through-
out the country point to a tremendous
increase in school and college enroll-
ment, to be made still larger because
of prevailing conditions of unemploy-
ment.

APATHY REIGNING IN THE RUSSIAN CITIES

Moscow and Petrograd Exem-
plify Depression Said to Be
Prevailing Everywhere Under
the Soviet Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The condi-
tions reigning in Russia at the present
time may be best typified by those
prevailing in cities like Petrograd and
Moscow.

The most acute question is the utter
scarcity of fuel. The coming winter
will likely be the most disastrous for
the country. On the Petrograd-Mos-
cow line only one passenger train is
now running, and even for this limited
service the authorities are unable to
supply sufficient fuel, the reserves
being very often exhausted after one
and one-half hours' run. There is a
scheme now under consideration to
clear the forest situated on both sides
of the railway line in order to obtain
the necessary wood from the nearest
possible neighborhood. The carrying
out of this project will, however,
mean a menace to the security of the
railway altogether, as the forests are
indispensable to protect the line from
snow during the winter.

Another example of incapacity of
the ruling authorities is provided on
the Murman line, where, owing to
abuses of the administration, the
extraordinary commission took the
management into its own hands. The
line was divided into five zones and
each zone put under the unlimited
power of a special official of the
extraordinary commission. The way
the "dictators" understood their
task was very simple. They arrested
all the managers of the sawmills
under the charge of "counter-revolu-
tion" and the result was that the
supply of wood ceased at once.

Officials' Awkward Position

There are no private vehicles in
Petrograd at the moment, no cabs to
carry one to the station and back to
town. Nevertheless the officials when
sent with special commissions to Mos-
cow or to the provinces regularly claim
the reimbursement of expenses for
cabs to and from the station, namely,
20,000 rubles! Everybody knows that
there are no cabs; the Commissariat
of Control, to which the accounts of
the traveling expenses are submitted,
is quite aware of this fact, but still
the cabman is conscientiously paid
for.

On his arrival in Moscow the official
is in an awkward position. There is
nobody to provide him with meals and
he is dependent on obscure res-
taurants where he can get his daily
meals not under 20,000 rubles, a price
which officially is considered as crim-
inal. The bill has all the same to be
paid. Again the story with the
cabbies comes to the rescue of the
official. This time in a modified ver-
sion. It works splendidly, the more
so as fortunately there really exist
cabbies in Moscow and even special
authorization can be obtained to take
one. The much tried official makes
his way on foot and pays his meals
with the cabman's fee he is entitled
to dispose of.

This system of tricks and subter-
fuges is going on in all the depart-
ments. Exorbitant budgets are to be
provided for. Salaries reach already
astronomic figures. A typist is now
paid 18,000 rubles a month. Taking
into account that most of the people
are serving on the government, one
can imagine how many heaps of paper
money have to be supplied by the
Soviet printing press. The press
cannot always keep pace with the
demand and the officials consequently
have to wait several months for their
salaries. Especially during recent
times no Soviet money was available
in the offices.

The expectations with regard to
free trade have so far not been jus-
tified. It is true that on the markets
the hawkers are not allowed to sell
their goods. However, prices have
gone up extraordinarily. For previ-
ously, under the constant menace of
confiscation, the hawkers were anx-
ious to get rid of their merchandise as
quickly as possible, while nowadays
they are in a position to see and wait.
Some shops are being reopened, and
windows and doors of shops which
have been nailed up during the last
few years are being cleaned.

General opinion, however, does not
expect much from the new "move."
Who are, after all, the buyers, but the
commissars and profiteers? The ma-
jority of the town population is sell-
ing its last belongings in order to ob-
tain some food and other necessities.
It cannot afford to buy imported food
in the new shops. The furniture of
a lady's boudoir has recently been
exchanged for a pair of shoes. One
day, it is to be concluded, this lady
will have neither furniture nor valu-
ables; and what then? This is the
question which arises before many an
inhabitant of Petrograd and Moscow
at present.

Artisans Comparatively Well Off

No one sees an end to the actual
state of things. If nothing extraor-
dinary happens these conditions may
last for years. There is a general
feeling of apathy and despair. The
artisans are much better off than
other classes of the population. The
shoemakers do not accept money, for
they have plenty of it; they want
household articles, fur-ure, table re-
quisites, curtains, and the like.
The correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor was informed by a
lawyer in Petrograd of the following
incident. One day the lawyer came to
see his shoemaker who worked for
him in olden times. The table was
beautifully laid, with valuable glasses
and fine plate; the tablecloth was of
excellent quality. The housewife told
the lawyer, who looked rather sur-
prised, that her husband was "having
his birthday" and that they expected
some friends to dinner. She also told

him the names of the invited guests.
They were Count X., former General
Y., and so on.

There are in Petrograd plenty of
people who were once well off but
who are now quite ruined, who are
happy to sit at the table of a shoe-
maker. Without doubt the shoemaker's
friends were to be gorgeously enter-
tained; now the shoemaker was on
top of the wheel, it was his turn. He
will, however, have to give place to
somebody else before long. For was

it not very often so in the case with
the peasants? In some parts of Russia
they are already in great stress and
have not only nothing to barter with,
but cannot even support themselves.
Such has the turn of the wheel of
revolution done for Russia.

PACIFIC AUTO PARK ENLARGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
—SANTA BARBARA, California.—Im-
provements continue to be made at
the auto park here, by the Santa

Barbara Chamber of Commerce, to
meet the demands of the ever-increas-
ing crowds using the park. Shower-
baths have been installed, and other
conveniences increased; the general
assembly room has been enlarged, and
the kitchen facilities have been im-
proved. The park register shows
that twice as many visitors as were
here last year are now present in the
park; and overflowing crowds have
been taken care of in a vacant lot
across the road.

WOMEN RUN DEPARTMENT
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California.—The ap-
pointment of Miss Ada York recently
to the position of county school super-
intendent has brought about, it is said,
a feature unique in the annals of
county government. For the first time
in many years there now is one de-
partment of county government con-
ducted entirely by women.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Fashionable Outerwear for Autumn

Is the important feature in all of the Departments
devoted to the outfitting of Women, Misses,
Boys and the Younger Set

The new frocks, suits, hats and wraps designed for feminine
apparel are particularly attractive this season, and the lovely
materials and colors are quite irresistible. For the growing-up
males there are garments of sturdier build and quieter tones;
but these, too, are interestingly smart. And for the littlest folk of
all there are so many pretty things that one could easily fill a
page with descriptions of them.

For Monday

10,000 Yards of Crepe-back Satin Meteor

(40 inches wide)

at \$2.95 per yard

This is one of the most wanted
silks of the season

The present offering comprises forty
of the fashionable colors, as well as
all-white and all-black.

The quality is exceptionally fine.
The price is extraordinarily low.

(First Floor)

Beginning Monday

Another Special Sale of Reversible Velour Portières

(8 feet long, finished)

at the remarkably low price of

\$29.00 per pair

These Portieres are from the work-
rooms of B. Altman & Co. and are of
superior quality and workmanship.
They may be obtained in the most de-
sirable colors and color combinations
for Autumn furnishings.

(Fourth Floor)

The Women's Suits Dep't

is specially featuring the new

Broadcloth Tailleurs

in which are presented the most ad-
vanced models in Autumn tailor-mades,
priced as follows:

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CONTROVERSY OVER COTTON FREIGHTS

Egyptian Opinion Is That United States Entry Into Field Is Perfectly Legitimate If Rates Permit Reasonable Profit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—In view of the fact that cotton forms the bulk of Egypt's export trade, it is only natural that the controversy between the Liverpool Conference Liners, representing the five British shipping firms which have practically held the monopoly for several years for British and American shipments, and the United States Shipping Board, on the subject of cotton freights, should have been a subject of the greatest interest to the commercial and agricultural communities. It was not until the season 1919-21 (September-August), that the "Liners' position was challenged, though previous to the war a brisk competition had been experienced between the firms now associated. While it is fully admitted that the general public should recognize the great service rendered by the British shipping firms during the war, it is undeniable that those firms made tremendous profits, as was proved by the very high dividends paid, and therefore it may be considered that the service was adequately rewarded.

That after making such large profits there should be a disinclination on the part of a shipping combine to reduce freight rates voluntarily is comprehensible, and therefore the appearance of a competitor in the form of the United States Shipping Board should be welcomed. It is therefore interesting to see that, although it would appear the Shipping Board's tender for the 1921-22 season was not more favorable than that of the "Liners," the freight rates fell from 90s. and 100s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, or two bales of cotton, for British and American ports, respectively to 50s. and 60s., while for the coming season (1921-22) the "Liners" have reduced them to 30s. and 40s. against the Shipping Board's offer of 25s. and 40s. To deny the benefit to the public of the entry of this competitor is therefore absurd.

Conditions Laid Down

It must be borne in mind that for very many years Egyptian cotton has been carried to British ports, exclusively, and to other countries, almost entirely, in British bottoms. The long experience gained by these firms has permitted them to develop a trade of great efficiency and thoroughness, providing regular and rapid facilities for handling the cotton crop and establishing the confidence of a reliable service which cannot be equalled in a day. It is therefore quite comprehensible that the British firms should resist the entry of a competitor, and that local shippers might prefer to entrust their cotton to those with whom they have been dealing for several years even at a higher rate than that of the newcomer. For this reason it would be incorrect to assert that undue pressure had been applied if shippers continued to deal with such shipping firms, unless positive proof to the contrary were definitely established.

As stated above, tenders have already been made by the Liverpool Conference Liners and by the United States Shipping Board for the transport of cotton for the year September, 1921-August, 1922. While the Shipping Board's offer included shipments to British ports, it was generally understood that it did not desire to obtain any other cargoes than those to the United States, which are estimated to amount to about one-sixth of the total quantity exported. The "Liners" evidently decided that the entry of a competitor with such vast resources would be to their disadvantage, and therefore stipulated that their tender was conditional on the shippers agreeing to ship all cotton destined for British or American ports through their agency. To make their position even surer they inserted the following clause in their contract: "Shippers signing this agreement undertake not to sell cotton, f.o.b. or franco shoonah (store) or press unless they are able to guarantee that the cotton will be shipped by the Liners."

Projected Cut in Freight Rates

After due consideration of the two offers the Alexandria General Produce Association recommended the acceptance of the "Liners' offer and 25 per cent of its members have already signed contracts to that effect. While the above association has itself no power to force the minority of its members to accept the decision of the majority, it is certain that it has considerable influence. The representatives of the Shipping Board assert that it was by undue pressure and unfair means that the contracts were obtained by the "Liners," and state that they have affidavits from certain shippers in confirmation of their assertion. Of the 85 per cent who signed the contracts, 92 per cent, it is stated, have declared in writing that their acceptance of the "Liners' terms was quite voluntary, but it is undeniable that if any one of the 3 per cent who have not signed such a declaration proves undue pressure was employed to obtain his consent, the United States Shipping Board will have a strong case for applying the Jones act by which the ships whose owners have infringed section 14 may be prohibited from carrying American ports.

In view of the Shipping Board's attitude an offer was recently made to it by the "Liners," by which one-half of the American shipments would be handled by its boats. It is stated, however, that on account of other conditions comprised in the offer being unacceptable no arrangement was come to. In consequence, on advice from America, the representatives of

the Shipping Board here are taking steps to cut the freight rates. Although only 3 per cent of the shippers are free to deal with the "Liners," it is believed that the "Liners" may be forced to come to an arrangement with the Board by virtue of Article 7 of its contract with the shippers, which reads: "The Liners undertake that should any shipper, who is not a party to this agreement, ship cotton on more favorable terms than those set out above, they will offer equal facilities to all those signing this agreement." Should this action be taken it is to be sincerely hoped that rates will not be reduced to a figure at which a reasonable profit cannot be made, as nothing permanent will be gained by such a course.

Entry Legitimate

As it is stated, the freight rate on mixed cargo from Constantinople to British ports is only 31s. per ton, there would appear to be considerable margin within which present rates could be conveniently reduced by healthy competition. No ill-feeling should be experienced by such competition, as the very fact that the British Liners combined together called for the appearance of a foreign competitor if a shipping monopoly were not to be established. The entry of the United States Shipping Board into the cotton shipping trade is, of course, perfectly legitimate if the freight rates permit a reasonable profit and if the arrangements for loading, carrying and landing of freight are as good or better than those hitherto obtaining. That the board would, under the present circumstances, take every measure for assuring satisfaction to the shipper is obvious.

JAPANESE TREATY AS SEEN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—I endeavored to perform the important, and to me somewhat new responsibility of speaking for this Dominion faithfully and worthily, in keeping with the place Canada has in the Empire's councils," said Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition concerning his recent visit to England. "The people expected me to keep in mind the spirit of distinct Canadianism and our sense of the national status and responsibility, but Canadians expected as well, that every word uttered in my behalf and in her name would be full comprehension of the common interests of every part of the Empire, and animated by devotion to the unity of the Empire before the world."

"There may be some shades of misapprehension as to the stand taken by myself in regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. I sought to impress on behalf of this country, not that the friendly relations with Japan should be broken off, but that the problems sought to be taken care of by the instrument of the Japanese treaty should rather be settled for discussion before all the nations immediately concerned in their solution. The other nations chiefly concerned, beside Great Britain and Japan, undoubtedly were the United States and China. What was sought was not to cast away the hand of Japan, but to seek out the best method of open conference to broaden the basis of understanding and seek to arrive at what might be described as a Pacific accord, where responsibility would be assumed and approval gained on the part of all the great powers concerned."

ONTARIO SUCCEEDS IN PROTECTING FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario.—One of the tasks to which the Ontario Government has set itself is the saving of the forests. E. C. Drury, the Premier, in an address here, took some credit to his own administration for work in this direction. His own position in the matter is that if proper attention is paid to natural reseed and to prevention of fires, there is no need for forest reserves. "Cut the timber when and where it is ready," he said, "but increase the protection and see that natural reseed is carried on." As for protection, he declared that in Ontario the fire prevention service in the wooded regions is rapidly becoming highly efficient, and pointed, as evidence of this, to the fact that during the present hot dry season the forests of Ontario had not suffered a single conflagration of disastrous proportions, while in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere in Canada there had been fires occasioning heavy damage to timber.

The Ontario Government forestry branch is doing excellent work in protecting and conserving the forestry resources of the Province and in carrying out replanting experiments in districts where such work is bound to be of much value. It is only, however, with the cooperation of settlers, lumbermen, campers, hunters and all concerned that the department can obtain results. The problem of fire prevention is the greatest. If fires are to be prevented there will be natural timber growth on the most of the cut-over timber lands of the Province.

LAND LIGHTHOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Lighthouses are being placed at the most dangerous points along the highway. These land lighthouses are to be tested by the highway commission and if found satisfactory will be more numerous installed.

BEDFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The county town of Bedford, England, with its close upon 40,000 inhabitants, seems a place far larger than those numbers would indicate. It is a bustling, busy, prosperous town, in these days largely given up to engineering works. Not much in the way of antiquities has survived, and it does not appeal largely to the affections of lovers of the picturesque. But it is a handsome town, a quality which comes to it largely by reason of the broad river, Ouse, which here is bordered by an embankment of some-



Bunyan's statue

what stately appearance. There was once a castle here, hard by the banks of the Ouse, but nothing of it remains except some vestiges of the castle mound, not in the least spectacular.

Before the bridges were built across this broad river—the old one at some unknown period, and the present bridge in 1811, upon the site of the old—was a fortified ford, and the castle mound was the head of these fortifications. Here in A. D. 572 was fought the great battle of Bedcanford between the British and the Saxons. From these earthwork defenses, indeed, Bedford derives its name; not very easily to be understood in either of its old spellings, but eloquent enough if we cite the other ancient form of the place name—Bedicanford. Giving the "c" the hard pronunciation, and spelling the word Bedicanford we have immediately revealed to us that the word means the "beddyked," or ditched (this is to say, the fortified) passage of the river.

But the meaning of place names was hidden from the old antiquaries; and we refer to Camden's great work "Britannia" it will be found that Camden was no philological scholar. Indeed, no schoolboy would now perpetuate his idea that the name "Bedford" indicated hospitality to travelers. He says it "implies beds and tuns at a ford."

A great deal of the eminently prosperous appearance of Bedford is due to that great local benefactor, Sir William Harper, who was born in 1496, and, proceeding to London became a wealthy member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and later was knighted as Lord Mayor of London in 1561. Five years later, he gave property in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, for the endowment of schools at Bedford. The greatly enhanced value of this property provides an income of about £25,000. Hence Bedford's educational facilities are exceptional.

Among Bedford's monuments, the statue of John Howard, prison reformer, is at once the finest and the most prominent. It is a very striking work in bronze, by Alfred Gilbert, representing the philanthropist in a reflective attitude. But, although Howard's activities in reforming the scandals of prison life in the second half of the eighteenth century are so prominently acknowledged, it is John Bunyan who stands foremost as the chief hero and public character of Bedford; preeminent and of an unapproachable fame. Whether you come to Bedford sheerly on business, or are drawn to that town by the fame of the dreamer, Bunyan is ever in the forefront of the town's consciousness.

You would not at first apprehend this truth, for superficially Bedford is of an up-to-date commercial appearance. But deep down beneath all its business life, its engineering activities, and the apparent indifference of those villa suburbs which stretch away north to Clapham and eastward to Goldington, is a very real hold upon which the town has stood since Cromwellian times. Bunyan is yet the local hero, for all that modern strenuous life.

The bronze statue of Bunyan, by Boehm, presented to Bedford in 1876 by the ninth Duke of Bedford, stands at the crowded north end of the High Street, over against the Norman

Church of St. Peter. It is a not very commendable work of that unequal sculptor, overrated in his day, and now seen to have been an industrious but unskilled artist. You see Bunyan standing with face uplifted, in an ecstatic mood. The likeness is evidently modeled on Robert White's well-known contemporary pencil portrait of Bunyan, but the sculptor has chosen to alter the slightly stern expression, and has sought to give the countenance the rapt look of one inspired. The intention was excellent but the execution falls far short of it; some can say only that this work is sadly disappointing.

No contemporary Bunyan landmark survives in Bedford. The old county

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form of imprisonment came to very different conclusions, according to their prejudices; but it would really seem that the more or less hardships of it varied according to the gaolers employed from time to time. Sometimes they were "cruel and oppressive," at others they were in sympathy with himself and the numerous other prisoners there for conscience's sake.

It does not seem to have been often close confinement in a cell; and it is on record that he not only preached in gaol, but that he sometimes attended meetings outside. In short, like much of the imprisonment of that period, it was detention, with often liberty in the day, on parole to return at night. But Bunyan's livelihood at his trade of grainer and finker was destroyed in all this time, and he was reduced, for providing a living for wife and children, to making in gaol "long tagged laces"; many hundred gross of them.

This all forms a curious picture of those times, 260 years ago. A sympathetic gaoler had on one occasion given him leave even to stay outside until the next morning; yet his uneasiness was such that he returned at a late hour, to be blamed for his coming back so untimely.

"John Bunyan next day," asked an inspecting official the other day. "Yes," returned the gaoler, afterward addressing his prisoner, "Well, you may go out again when you think proper, for you know when to return better than I can tell you."

But the uncertainty of alternating clemency and harshness must none the less have been trying. The scene of the writing of "The Pilgrim's Progress" was, in the words of Bunyan himself, in later editions, "The Gaol." But he does not tell us which gaol. Like nearly all the older writers, he was so little self-conscious that he has left little or no record of his actual experiences. Were it to do today, he sure that no detail would be lacking.

So all we have, in the opening of that wonderful allegory, that endearing story of Christian's wanderings—is the statement, "As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den, and laid me down in that place to sleep; and as I slept, I dreamt a dream." This den we like to think was the tradition, was the town gaol on old Bedford Bridge.

The so-called "Old Meeting" or "Bunyan's Chapel" is itself not nearly so old as his day. It was not named "old" because it is an old building, for it dates only from 1849. It derives that rather misleading title from the split in the congregation in 1772, when, owing to the then minister of the town meeting developing Baptist leanings, Howard and others seceded and formed the "New Meeting."

The license granted Bunyan for preaching was issued May 9, 1672; and the place of meeting on this site was at that time "Ruffhead's Barn" in an orchard which originally had formed a part of the castle moat. Thus officially began the church at Bedford, in place of the members covertly meeting at the houses of each other. Would we not give much to have back that original barn of the "Old Meeting!" Therein Bunyan preached, the elect of the brethren.

Considerations of comfort rather than of sentiment led to it being taken down in 1707 and a chapel built, which in its turn made way in 1849 for the present building. This is a sedate and architecturally undistinguished structure, to which were added in 1867, as a gift from the Duke of Bedford, the heavy bronze doors with panels by Thripp, representing 10 scenes from "The Pilgrim's Progress." They are not good art, but in 1876 they were considered very fine.

The Bunyan relics here and in the house adjoining, known as the Howard Institute, are most interesting. In the chapel entrance is the old barred and grated door of the county gaol; and in the room where are gathered together copies of all the works of Bunyan, from some Gospel Tracts 1656, to the original edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, and his last sermon, preached in London in 1688, is his chair, a survival from the original vestry; now a very decrepit article of furniture, not improved by having had its legs shortened to suit the convenience of some one of a lesser stature than Bunyan himself.

The neighborhood of Bedford is pleasant, with the Ouse flowing away westward, through scenery which, although it does not attract tourists, is none the less not without its charm. Bedfordshire and round about was the only part of England that Bunyan knew intimately, and from these surroundings he drew all the scenes of "The Pilgrim's Progress." In Bedfordshire, a district of levels, any hill is remarkable; and thus when we read in the second chapter of Mr. Worldly Wiseman's "High Hill" we must not be surprised at finding the place, he

was inclined to hear her. Twisden asked if Bunyan would cease from preaching.

"My lord," said she, "he dares not leave off preaching as long as he can speak."

What then, asked Twisden, was the use of speaking about him? To the Elizabethan answered that her husband desired merely to live peaceably and to follow his calling, and so maintain his family. "There is need for that, my lord; for I have four small children that cannot help themselves . . . and we have nothing to live upon but the charity of good people."

To this appeal Hale was inclined to be pitiful, but Twisden and Sir Henry Chester were of other stuff. Like that Dr. Smith, professor of Arabic and keeper of the University Library at Cambridge, who had happened upon Bunyan preaching in a barn at Toft in May, 1659, they were "angry with the tinker because he strove to mend souls as well as kettles and pans," and enlarged his offense by proving himself more skillful in the task than those who had been graduated from a university.

So to the county gaol Bunyan was consigned for 12 years, until the order of release came May 17, 1672, from the Privy Council in London. Inquirers into the circumstances of this long

meant to be not really the stupendous height indicated. It is the artificial mound, great indeed as a mound, called Risinghoe, three miles east, at Castle Mills, on the Ouse. Like Bedford Castle mound, and Caithrow, this probably was the site of an extremely ancient defense. Not greatly impressive in the landscape, it is found on approach to be in fact exceedingly steep and so densely covered with brushwood as to be climbed by only the most determined.

West of Bedford, the suburban village of Kempston conducts to Wootton, where the old lock-up by the churchyard recalls Bunyan's word-picture of the "cage" into which the pilgrims were thrust.

CULTIVATION OF RYE IN CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The newest problem in the development of Canada which has been taken up by the Western Canada Colonization Association is that of overcoming the loss to the farmer caused by drought in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. A special committee appointed by the association to investigate the drought conditions in these areas has just brought in a report recommending that the land be given over to the growing of rye, which, it has been found, can be cultivated successfully in similarly dry districts elsewhere.

Following the recommendations contained in the report, the officers of the association, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg, have canvassed leaders in every form of business interested in the progress of the farmers, and many meetings have been held at which the plan has been discussed. According to M. A. Brown, vice-president of the association, the plan is to induce the farmers to sow fall rye on 1,500,000 acres, which, it is estimated, would produce 25,000,000 bushels of rye. This should net the producers at least \$25,000,000.

The ultimate object of the association is to encourage farmers to sow more fall rye, and it is the belief of the officers that this grain would provide a paying permanent industry with a substantial market for farmers in a vast area. These farmers, however, would find in rye a steady crop in sections where wheat is an uncertain quantity.

LOCAL OPTION POLL IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—There are 44 municipalities in Tasmania, and every year elections are held in each municipality to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of councillors through effluxion of time. At the same time local option polls take place, the question to be determined being reduction of the number of licensed hotels and public houses, or their continuance. At the local option polls just recently held only one district voted for reduction, and two for continuance, the remaining districts carrying neither resolution by the statutory proportion of votes, namely, a majority cast by at least 25 per cent of the rate-payers on the roll. As a rule very little interest is taken in these local option polls, for the reason that very few women are entitled to vote, and it is practically impossible, therefore, to obtain the statutory majority. With a vote on the parliamentary franchise it would be different because of the women's vote. Pressure is being put on the state government to pass legislation to provide for the taking of a referendum.

RAILWAY SHOPS ON FULL TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The shops of the Canadian National Railway in the suburbs of Ft. Rouge and Tracacoma have reverted to the full-time schedule of 44 hours a week for the first time since early in 1921. More than 4000 men are thus given full employment, and at 60 cents an hour, which is the average wage, the return to normal working hours will mean an increase of nearly \$40,000 a month in wages.

NO PUBLIC OUTCRY AGAINST RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—A renewal of the campaign to bring the sale of malt liquor over the bar back in British Columbia, has been commenced by the British Columbia Hotel Association. The same campaign was conducted during the last session of the Legislature, but the attempt to introduce a beer clause into the liquor control legislation was overwhelmingly defeated by the Legislature. Nothing has happened since to warrant any belief that the Legislature will change its mind.

Through lobbying and publicity work, which is now under way, a strong effort will be made to have radical amendments to the Liquor Control Act passed at the next session of the Legislature with the stated desire of making it easier to secure liquor in the Province. While the hotel men and certain interests are working toward this end, there is no public outcry in favor of any of the present restrictions being removed. The government stores, under the new legislation, are not overburdened with business. The expected rush from the American side to take advantage of the sale of liquor, has not developed to the extent expected, and the tourist trade this year has been unusually slack. The new liquor act has now been in operation for over two months and the experience does not indicate it is going to be a big revenue producer for the government.

DECISION HAMPERING LIQUOR INSPECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Because of the number of outstanding orders held by the Ontario breweries in storage as a result of legal interference with shipping, resumption of beer export to the United States started when the latest judgment was given in the police court here to the effect that shipments for export could not be legally interfered with by license inspection officers. Many shipments left the docks here within 36 hours after the court decision. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, is aware of this, but so far there have been no new orders regarding seizure by license officers. It is possible Magistrate Gundy's decision may be taken to a higher court. Federal, state, county, and city authorities across the river state that if beer is again flowing into Michigan, it is being landed there despite redoubled vigilance of the United States officers.

Even the 60 cases in transit from a Walkerville brewery, seized on orders from the Attorney-General, a test case, were released following the judgment of the court and are now "somewhere in America." The same speedy river boats are being used, their success depending on the length of waterfront which the United States officers have to patrol. The vigilant enforcement men, though numerous in the aggregate, are very few "to the mile." In view of the prevailing conditions it is felt that there is a great need for the temperance advocates redoubling their efforts.

TRANSIT COMPANY GRANTED EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Regarding the recent progress of the company in paying its notes as remarkable, Julius M. Mayer, judge of the United States District Court, yesterday granted the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's request for an extension until September 21 of the time when it must show cause why the petitions of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company and the Continental Securities Company for receivership should not be granted.

The judge said that he would not appoint a receiver if it could be avoided.

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IN BOND MARKET

Week of Increased Activity and Generally Advancing Prices Featured by United States Liberty and Victory Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Increased activity and steadily advancing prices characterized the bond market in the past week. Government issues were particularly strong, United States Liberty and Victory issues. The feature was Victory 4½s, which touched a new high record for the year of 98.05. Government bonds of other countries also displayed considerable activity. Particularly active were French 7½s, Belgian 7½s, Swedish 5s, United Kingdom 4½s and Swiss 4s. United Kingdom bonds also shared in the general advance, while Uruguay and Denmark advanced substantially.

The industrial group was generally strong and gains were common. Railroad bonds continued to move upward, although losses were shown by some issues. There has been a steady accumulation of railroad bonds, attention being centered chiefly on the high-grade issues. Municipal issues were quiet.

Advances in August

Despite the dullness which prevailed in the security market in August, bond prices made a consistent and substantial advance. Dow Jones & Co.'s index number, based upon the average price and yield of 49 representative corporation bonds, including high and second grade railroad issues, industrial and public utility bonds, advanced 76 points to 59.59, the highest level reached since last March. Railroad bonds showed superior strength, the high-grade investment issues gaining 1.10 points, and the second grade group, 1.65 points.

While the trend of bond prices has been upward since February, average prices are still a trifle under the high of the year, at the end of January. The index number is 33.32 points under January, 1917, the highest level reached before the European war started. All signs point to a further rise in all securities having a fixed rate of return.

The United States Secretary of the Treasury will offer about \$600,000,000 three-year 4½ per cent notes, one-year 5½ per cent certificates of indebtedness and six months 5 per cent certificates of indebtedness, all dated September 15.

Outstanding among the issues of the past week was the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie \$10,000,000, 10-year, 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds offered at 99½, which were readily oversubscribed. The ease with which these bonds were distributed will, it is believed, hasten the offering of a number of new railroad issues. It is reported that the proposed new issue of bonds by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will be made in the near future.

Issue Heavily Oversubscribed

An offering of \$10,000,000 Fiat Rubber Company first mortgage 20-year 8 per cent sinking fund bonds was heavily oversubscribed. The proceeds of the bonds will be applied to the payment of the company's indebtedness. The city of Rio Janeiro is reported as being in this market for a loan of \$10,000,000 to meet municipal requirements. F. J. Lissman & Co. are offering \$5,000,000 kronen Tescho-Slovakian 4½ per cent perpetual treasury bonds to the Royal Bank of Bohemia. The bonds are in denominations of 1000 to 5000 kronen.

Forthcoming Canadian financing includes a \$10,000,000 hydroelectric development for Winnipeg at Great Falls, 61 miles from the city. Winnipeg Electric Railway interests are behind the project. Ontario has several new bond issues in view. Tenders are being called for \$4,000,000 Harbor Commission 4½ per cent bonds. The bonds are payable in Toronto, London and New York, and mature in 1925. There is an issue of the City of Toronto coming, which it is thought, will be taken by the Canadian market. The magnitude of this issue cannot be stated at the present time on account of the delay in the Toronto Street Railway negotiations, as the issue will be largely needed to pay the agreed price for the absorbed utility. Two of the western provinces are feeling out the market at the present time and issues of some millions apiece from the prairies are quite likely.

RECOVERY IN COTTON

NEW YORK, New York—Thursday's big declines were followed by recovery of about a cent a pound in the cotton market here yesterday. December contracts sold up from 18.40 to 18.75 on coverings for over the week-end and trade buying. The advance extended to 18.95 for December or 180 points above Thursday's closing figure. Futures yesterday closed barely steady: October 18.55, December 18.52, January 18.50, March 18.55. Spot cotton steady, mid-ling 18.50.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearing shows an aggregate \$4,529,568,474, a decrease of 50.9 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 22.6 per cent from a year ago.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

General Demand In Light and Manufacturers Restart Mills Slowly—Prices Still Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The situation in the home market for iron and steel still remains difficult, and the general demand is of the lightest. British manufacturers are restarting their mills very slowly, and in the majority of cases operations have been resumed in only one or two departments on old orders. Many of the steel works have fairly large stocks of pig iron, but are disinclined to commence the manufacture of steel until fuel prices have dropped to a level at which it is possible to produce at an economic price.

The overseas demand for iron and steel materials is spasmodic and continues to be of a hand-to-mouth description. Although practically all export orders are taken by foreign works, the demand is not sufficient to keep the continental industry busy. French steel makers have maintained their prices and threaten to close down their works rather than accept lower prices, as they declare the industry is losing at the rate of £1 per ton on all the finished steel material produced. The Belgian manufacturers' prices, also, show little alteration, but are lower than the French.

The most notable feature of the market has been the advance of about 2½ in the quotations of most of the German works. This movement brings the German prices to about the same level as the Belgian. At the same time continental merchants are offering German material at £1 or more below the works prices. These quotations, however, have so far failed to secure much business, as it is feared that difficulties may arise in delivery owing to the firm attitude of the producers. The demand from the Far East and India continues to improve; but advances from the latter market still report insecure financial conditions and although to some extent the stocks have been reduced the situation does not seem favorable to the resumption of business on an important scale. From Japan the chief request is for galvanized sheets, wire and wire nails; and it is understood that so much of this business has passed to Germany that the Belgian manufacturers are unable to meet orders for delivery earlier than October. The galvanized sheet trade is, of course, being taken by works in this country, but the demand is barely sufficient to maintain prices.

GRAND TRUNK IN
LONDON WAVERS

LONDON, England—Grand Trunk shares were unsettled again on the stock exchange yesterday. The quotations were nominal and they moved upward and downward. The decision of the arbitration board which declared the preference and ordinary issues to be valueless continued to be discussed. Alterations in the oil section were narrow and mixed. Shell Transport Trading 4 21-32 and Mexican Eagle 5 11-16. Some industrials were firm. Hudson's Bay 6. Rubbers sagged but they were idle. The gilt-edged list continued to be maintained but was without feature. French loans were well and unchanged. Dollar descriptions improved but were quiet. Kaffirs were firm but dealings were professional.

Generally the markets were stale and the attendance in the house was small, many brokers remaining away for over the week-end. Consols for money 4½, Grand Trunk 2½, De Beers 13½, Rand Mines 2½. Bar silver 38½d. per ounce. Money 3½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4½ to 4-16 per cent. Three months bills 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET
ADVANCE REVIEWED

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market renewed its advance yesterday, practically the entire list registering upturns. Shorts were in control during the first half of the session but covered again later when pools renewed their activities in seasonal industrials. Equipments, oils and motors extended their gains, although call money rates rose to 5½ per cent. Continental Canada, which on the passing of the dividend had previously dropped 6½ points recovered and closed 1 point higher. Call money was steady at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 708,600 shares.

The market closed at best prices: American Car & Foundry 130½, up 3½; American Locomotive 90½, up 3½; American Woolen 75½, up 3½; Baldwin Locomotive 86½, up 4½; California Petroleum 39½, up 3½; Crucible Steel 61½, up 2½; International Paper 47½, up 2½; Mexican Petroleum 114½, up 2½; New York, Chicago & St. Louis 11½, up 2½; Studebaker 78, up 3½.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced yesterday despite weakness at the opening, and closing quotations were several points higher, with September at 1.23, December at 1.25½ and May at 1.41½. Corn advanced fractionally, with September at 55½, December at 56 and May at 60½. September rye 1.09½, December rye 1.10½, May rye 1.15½. September barley 65½, September pork 17.60, September lard 11.12, October lard 11.20, January lard 9.75, March lard 9.75, September ribs 2.20, October ribs 2.20, January ribs 2.20.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Interests Generally Believe Steadiness of Improvement Augurs Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—There is general belief that Canadian business conditions are improving. The recovery is not of a rapid nature, but the steadiness being maintained, despite numerous difficulties, indicates its permanent character.

There is no better authority on business conditions in this country than President Bogert of the Canadian Bankers Association, who is also general manager of the Dominion Bank. Speaking of the outlook he says: "I think that the most gratifying feature about the situation at present is the active demand in Great Britain and Europe for Canadian foodstuffs. For the next two months more space has been taken from Canadian ports for shipments to Europe than for many years. We should look for an early marketing of western grain and, with the proceeds in circulation, we may expect a reduction in liabilities and increased activity in nearly all lines of business."

Mr. Bogert attaches much importance to the action of the banks in agreeing to assist owners of live stock through the present trying period. Increased customs collections during August, as compared with July, is another evidence that business is loosening up. Speaking on this, Collector Bertram at the port of Toronto says: "Business men for the most part have stopped complaining. Things seem to be looking up at last. I have heard quite a number of people speaking optimistically of their various lines, and I believe that better times should be experienced at an early date."

Exhibition Well Attended

It is worthy of note that the attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, is also much in advance of last year, the 500,000 mark having been reached two days earlier. This is a good indication of how conditions are among the great mass of the people of Ontario. At a recent midday dinner of the directors of the Exhibition Association, the president of the Ontario branch of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada said there was no justification for the pessimism of some over business conditions.

Evidence of an American industrial leader's faith in Canada is to be seen in the fact that W. C. Durant, formerly of General Motors, Ltd., has purchased the Leasehold Motors plant on the outskirts of Toronto, his plans calling for the manufacture of 100 finished cars a day. The intention is to manufacture in this country all the important parts that enter into the Durant car. Considerable extensions will be made to the existing plant.

The Canadian Pacific has placed an order for 25,000 tons of steel railways with the Algoma Steel Corporation. The Toronto Transportation Commission, which is operating the street cars in that city, has decided to experiment with motor buses, and the first one, secured is a 42-passenger vehicle from a New York company. Additional orders for equipment will be placed by the commission in the near future.

Western wheat is quickly finding its way to market, reports from the head of the lakes showing that 1000 cars a day are now arriving there, chiefly from southern Manitoba, the grade being of a higher quality than the first deliveries.

Freight Rate Problem

It has been found more difficult for the railway commission and the railways to agree on freight rate reductions than at first seemed probable, the recent conferences having broken up without an understanding having been reached. While admitting that savings will be effected if the 12 per cent wage cut becomes permanent, the railways point out that the cost of operation is still so high that general reductions in freight rates are not warranted. They also point out that since January they have made voluntary reductions affecting 347 commodities. There is an impression also that the roads desire general rates to be left alone for awhile, in order that they may have a free hand to meet reductions by American companies in grain rates. As is well known, the Canadian roads captured a large part of the American export grain trade this year, through granting a lower rate than their competitors across the line. At the request of the latter, the Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized a cut of 7½ cents per 100 pounds in the hope that such action would result in the getting back of much of this business. Now the Canadian roads are preparing to meet this cut in order that they may hold what they have. In the meantime grain continues to pour through the port of Montreal in record-breaking volume.

The Province of Ontario is issuing another loan of \$15,000,000, one-half of which will be used for hydroelectric development at Niagara Falls. The loan is being placed in this country, the American market not being considered favorable save for a short-term issue.

Nova Scotia will probably have more than 2,000,000 boxes of apples this year, the largest crop in her history.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Official trade figures show that with the exception of 1916, the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, was the best in the history of Canadian trade. The total value of goods imported for consumption and of Canadian goods exported amounted to \$2,429,322,553, compared with a similar trade in 1916 of \$2,503,560,269.

August failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's total 1629 with liabilities of \$47,895,567, an increase of 9.1 per cent in the number of failures over July, and the largest since January, when 1999 failures occurred.

The Cuban Minister of Finance is making a study of the United States War Finance Corporation with the view to establishing a similar agency in Cuba.

The salmon pack in British Columbia during 1920 totaled 1,187,616 cases. Chum and sockeye were in the majority, accounting for 456,031 cases of the total.

The Greek Government has advertised for tenders of 35,000 tons of No. 1 Manitoba wheat. Bids will be received up to September 20.

The Chadwick Cotton Mills at Charlotte, North Carolina, have been reopened with a practically full force.

Twelve electric locomotives have been ordered from the United States at 130,000 yen (normally \$65,000) each for the proposed double-track electric railroad at Kobe, Japan.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Nickel Plate Railroad have declared cash dividends of \$1,774,580 from \$3,000,000 received from the government in adjustment of all claims and accounts during federal control. It is announced. Payments will be made September 30 to stock of September 19. The back dividends include \$249,835 on first preferred in 1918 and \$274,995 in 1919; \$549,990 on second preferred in 1918 and \$589,480 on second preferred in 1919.

National Bank of Commerce, quarterly 3½, payable October 1 to stock of September 16.

Panhandle Producing - Refining, quarterly 2½ on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

King Philip Cotton Mills, quarterly 1½, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Sept.	Sept.
U S Lib 3½s.....	87.25	87.40
U S Lib 1st 4s.....	87.50	87.60
U S Lib 2d 4s.....	87.50	87.60
U S Lib 1st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 2d 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 3d 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 4th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 5th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 6th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 7th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 8th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 9th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 10th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 11th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 12th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 13th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 14th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 15th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 16th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 17th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 18th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 19th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 20th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 21st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 22nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 23rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 24th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 25th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 26th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 27th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 28th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 29th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 30th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 31st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 32nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 33rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 34th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 35th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 36th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 37th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 38th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 39th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 40th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 41st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 42nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 43rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 44th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 45th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 46th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 47th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 48th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 49th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 50th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 51st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 52nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 53rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 54th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 55th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 56th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 57th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 58th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 59th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 60th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 61st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 62nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 63rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 64th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 65th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 66th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 67th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 68th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 69th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 70th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 71st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 72nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 73rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 74th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 75th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 76th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 77th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 78th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 79th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 80th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 81st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 82nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 83rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 84th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 85th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 86th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 87th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 88th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 89th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 90th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 91st 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 92nd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 93rd 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 94th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 95th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 96th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 97th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 98th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 99th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70
U S Lib 100th 4½s.....	87.54	87.70

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 reserve banks and the entire system, as of September 7, 1921, compare with previous week and a year ago as follows:

	Sept. 7, 1921	Aug. 31, 1921	Sept. 7, 1920
Boston.....	72.9	71.4	49.0
New York.....	76.5	75.5	48.8
Philadelphia.....	68.9	68.9	50.1
Cleveland.....	69.5	71.4	48.8
Richmond.....	42.0	40.1	45.2
Atlanta.....	40.7	40.8	40.2
St. Louis.....	59.8	59.8	42.7
Minneapolis.....	38.3	38.3	39.2
Kansas City.....	60.1	59.9	40.8
San Francisco.....	41.0	41.0	41.0
Dallas.....	64.6	64.6	41.0
Total.....	66.2	66.8	42.8

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FUTURE OF WATER
POWER IN AUSTRIA

Proposals For Development Lend Encouragement to Electrical Industry But Capital Is the Great Need at Present

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—New proposals brought up in the National Assembly for the development of water-power in Austria have given much encouragement to the home electrical industries.

The electrical industries in Austria are suffering from the general economic crisis, and the severe competition of foreign countries, especially Germany. These two factors are in close connection. The developments of the world crisis have made themselves felt in Austria for some months past. Deliveries of electrical supplies to the west were never very important and have now ceased almost entirely.

So far as the western countries were unable to cover their demands from their home industries, they dealt chiefly with Germany, where labor conditions have so greatly improved that prices could be reduced. The present commercial stagnation is chiefly due to the fact that exports to the succubus states and to the east have greatly fallen off.

Hindered by Exchange

Naturally Austria has no possibility of directly influencing the world situation in any way. Just as in the time of the old Empire, Austria, so to say, lags along behind the world events and consequently feels their results so much the longer. It is to be feared, therefore, that Austria will still be suffering from the after-effects of the present crisis when a material improvement has already begun abroad.

For the present the dam caused by the depreciation in the value of the crown, which protected Austrian economic life, appears to be broken down. For the electrical industries this was never very important, chiefly because they had no raw working material in their own country. Raw materials had to be bought abroad and paid for at ruinous prices. To those difficulties must be added high taxes and constant labor troubles.

In spite of all this, the Austrian electrical factories were still able at the end of last year to compete with foreign works. But the effects of the world economic crisis upon Austria have changed this condition. At present there are orders enough to keep some of the factories going, but general conditions are far from satisfactory, as firms which have to buy their materials abroad run great risks, on account of the uncertainty in calculations arising from the possibility of a betterment in the exchange.

Concessions Available

The one ray of hope in the electrical industries outlook comes from the new laws brought in by the government for the development of water power. These measures cover in the main all the wishes expressed by the electrical interests for years past, and include also the making good of much which was neglected during the war. At that time the situation was much more favorable. Capital was available but unfortunately the water concessions could not be obtained.

Today the water concessions are to be had but unfortunately the capital required is lacking. The development of the water

Petrograd in 1914. In both tournaments Capablanca won.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

JOHN POWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John Powell, when asked in what mood he contemplated a new work of composition, replied, "I try to avoid being the plaything of inspiration. What I want and seek is expression, not inspiration. When I am full of a thing I want to be able to do it as exactly as if it were a mathematical problem. Of course a mathematical problem is not emotional, while composing is. However, there is a logic of emotion that is as inevitable as the logic of thinking on a mathematical problem. We do not realize to what an extent we are influenced by that logic of emotion because we are barely conscious of it. But the very essence of music is the expression of emotional logic, and you cannot express, with any degree of sureness, unless you are clearly conscious of the subject to which you give form."

When pressed to tell of the sources of his inspiration, the methods he employs, Mr. Powell objected. "I don't imagine for one instant that humanity has any intrinsic interest in my prejudices, preconceptions or idiosyncrasies. The only things that are of real value are those which all humanity has in common and are the great fundamental and universal bases of life."

When it was insisted that people are always vitally interested in everything about a man who holds so public a position as a composer and artist performer does, Mr. Powell at once countered with, "Ah, but what they would know of my prejudices and idiosyncrasies is merely an extrinsic and not an intrinsic interest!"

True though that may be, it is interesting to know that Mr. Powell began his musical studies with his sister, Mrs. J. S. Brockenbrough, of Richmond, and later studied in Vienna; piano with Leschetizky and composition with Navrátil. He made his debut as a pianist in Berlin in December, 1907.

Beginning with "In the South," a piano suite which he composed in 1904, he gives the following as among his principal compositions: variations and double fugue, 1911; the suite "At the Fair," which is to be played at the stadium concerts, New York, under Henry K. Hadley's baton, followed in 1913; in 1916 he brought out a violin concerto in E major; "The Sonata Tenthredine" was composed in 1915 and in 1919 "The Sonata Virginesque." That sonata is for piano and violin.

"The Rhapsodie Nègre," for piano and orchestra was completed in 1920.

During those years Mr. Powell also wrote 24 large works for piano, piano and violin, and string quartet; orchestral, symphonic dramas and other compositions. Incidentally he evolved a theory as to the reason composers prefer to approach the sun last first and leave head first. This exposition won for him an honorary membership in the Société Astronomique de Paris.

"Sidney Lanier once said, 'Art is awe-fall.' Those may not be his exact words but they give the spirit he intended and I understand them as Lanier did in the old meaning of the words—'Art is awe fall because it is free,' began Mr. Powell as the conversation turned to a discussion of the methods of different composers and performers. "I think that art in general is not so much expression as communication. I would lay that down as the foundation stone of all true art. It must communicate. Originality, at its best, has little true artistic value. Truth and beauty form the real basis of artistic merit. I have no patience with performers who attempt to add this or that way of playing to a standard work. 'I do it this way, so-and-so does it that.' If a man has individuality it's going to come out without his wanting or knowing it and the man who consciously seeks his individuality in search of originality confesses innate insincerity and banality."

"As Brahms said, when the originality of his A major violin sonata was attacked and its similarity to the Prize Song from 'The Master Singers' was pointed out to him, 'Any dork could see that!' He didn't care if it was identical with the Prize Song. It was sincere. It was beautiful. It was true, and the whole feeling is absolutely different from the Wagner passages. The great creative geniuses have always been those who care least about chance similarities to prior works; notably Shakespeare, Beethoven and Leonardo da Vinci. The person who seeks truly and sincerely to always be fresh; and, in so far as originality means freshness and not mere newness, it is valuable, but we might all have sense to recognize the truth of Solomon's assertion that there's nothing new under the sun."

Recently Mr. Powell has been busy with his share of the music for the Plymouth Pageant and he has been approached in regard to composing that for another pageant which is to be given next spring. He admitted that another line of musical expression has a great hold upon his attention. "For a good many years I have been working at several operas, but the labor is great. The technical equipment necessary is so tremendous and the field of the use of American opera is so uncharted that progress is slow."

"Then you are a believer in opera in English?" he was questioned. "Oh, certainly," he answered, emphatically. "The only hope for music, professionally, in America is to insist upon having songs and operas sung in the English language. Only in that way can we advance."

Referring to his contention as to the value of originality Mr. Powell said that his piano solo, "The Banjo Picker," has as its first part a verbatim imitation of the manner in which "The Mississippi Sawyer" and "Old John Hardy" used to be played. He

claimed that in the sincerity of those old melodies lay the real worth of the piano number. That it is the backbone of it cannot be denied, but upon the occasion of Mr. Powell's appearance as soloist at the Stadium concert he played his "Banjo Picker" as an encore to his masterly playing of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy," and your correspondent contends that it is the intricate development Mr. Powell gave to the old Anglo-Saxon tunes that is the reason for its hold upon the audience which recalled him again and again. Bought for or unsought for upon the composer's part originally stands out in every bar of that piano number, which also demands great facility of execution and in that department, too, Mr. Powell excels. His appearance with the Philharmonic Orchestra, this coming season, is something to be looked forward to.

MUSIC IN PERU

Giuseppe Danise's Impressions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Like Mexico, Peru this year is celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of her freedom. As a part of the program the government voted a large sum for music. Most of this was spent upon an opera season which was held at the capital, Lima. Some few years ago, as the government theater was found to be too small for operatic performances, a Dr. Porro built another theater and gave it to the city. It was in this theater that the gala performances were held.

Though they were an artistic success they were not only not a financial one but seemed to rouse little general interest among the people of Lima, says Giuseppe Danise, the Metropolitan Opera baritone, who has just returned from the South American city. Before going to Peru he sang in Havana. All interest in amusement seems to be waiting a return to pre-war prices and conditions. The only time that Dr. Porro's theater was filled was when the government bought all the tickets and gave them away. Even then there was no great enthusiasm. In fact Mr. Danise thinks that the Peruvians are the least temperamental of all the Latin-Americans and having sung extensively everywhere in South and Central America he is competent to judge.

In Cuba, though conditions there are anything but normal, the people were enthusiastic in their love for opera but music in general. They have the true Latin spontaneity. In Cuba the old Italian school of opera is the favorite. Strauss and Wagner are not understood but the audiences love the high note, he said, and his gesture and facial play quite clearly expressed his own small opinion of noise as being an artistic effect.

The Peruvians, on the other hand, lean to the French school and prefer modern music. In neither country does there seem to be much effort toward symphonic music, though in Havana an association has lately been formed having for its purpose the promotion of concerts of various natures. In Peru there are a number of private conservatories of music, more than there are in Cuba.

It was not surprising to learn that a man as observing as Mr. Danise prefers songs that are not in the "Oleto" style, the rôle he likes to sing best of all because it is less conventional. It seems to him to possess more than usual of the human. The music sets off the sentiments so correctly. Its very rhythm suggests, yes, demands the only dramatic action that suits it and New York audiences know that Mr. Danise can act. Scarpa, in "La Tosca" for the same reason, also makes a strong appeal to him.

Before the opening of the coming opera season Mr. Danise is to sing in New York and elsewhere in recital. October 12 is the date for his first New York recital, and it is to be hoped that he will include in his program the Neapolitan songs with which he won so much applause last season at the Metropolitan Sunday night concert.

He will be heard in all the rôles in which he scored so well last year and his rich, mellow baritone is to be given opportunity in two of the season's novelties, "Le Roi d'Yvetot" and "Snequorotcha." The latter opera sounds interesting when one gets the hang of the pronunciation from Mr. Danise, who has sung in Russia five years. However, "Snequorotcha" will not be sung here in Russian but in French and it is being billed as "The Snow Maiden."

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Symphony Orchestra season, consisting of 24 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts, to be given at Symphony Hall, begins October 7-8. The large traveling schedule which the orchestra will undertake includes the usual 15 concerts in Greater New York, eight concerts in Cambridge, Massachusetts, five in Providence, Rhode Island, as well as engagements in the various larger cities of New England; and a trip through the west and north extending to Montreal, where the Boston Symphony Orchestra has not played for a number of years. Besides the regular Boston concerts, there will be a number of young people's concerts for school children of Greater Boston, according to the plan so successfully carried out by this orchestra during the last two seasons.

Having spent the summer in Europe, Pierre Monteux, the conductor has succeeded in finding a number of scores of manifest talent and unusual interest which will figure upon his programs from time to time in this, his third season with the orchestra. For one pair of concerts in Boston

he will yield the baton to Vincent d'Indy, the French composer, who also conducted Boston Symphony concerts in a number of cities during his American visit in 1905. The soloists announced for the Boston series include Nina Koshetz, Louise Homer and Emilio de Gogorza, singers; Josef Hoffman, Olga Samarin, Alexander Siloti, Erno Dohnanyi and Edwin Nyiregyhazi, pianists; and Yolanda Merlo, Ferenc Vecsey and Paul Kochanski, violinists.

FRENCH MUSIC OF TODAY

Honegger, Poulenc, and Durey

A previous article on this subject appeared in these columns on August 21, 1921.

Among the young composers who form the group of "The Six," Arthur Honegger seems to be more and more likely to become the most important. He has shown in more than one work a mastery of technique and an inspiration that are altogether remarkable. The published portion of his output is as yet very small, comprising only a few songs and some piano pieces, including a "Hommage à Ravel," but even in this portion, more especially in the songs, distinct traces of a nature that is at once powerful and refined may be discerned. His style is occasionally not unlike that of Strauss, but he has at the same time assimilated all the innovations and the tendencies of the modern French school, several of his works revealing a so-briety of means and a sense of economy of style rarely found in modern German music.

His "Dance of the Sea" may be taken as a model of how a limited number of instruments can convey, in the hands of an adroit composer, an impression of fullness, grandeur and power. His "pastorale d'été" for small orchestra is a work of the richest bucolic expression; but the most significant work so far is perhaps his music to a mimodrama, "Horace." The theme for this Honegger has found in the text of Titus Livius which Corneille used for his tragedy of "Horace," and the music accompanies purely and simply the strife between the Horath and the Curiath and the feelings of Rome and Alba, and the emotions of Camille, suppressed at first and bursting out at last. This musical work, which takes some 20 minutes in performance, but which seems to the hearer to last only half as long because it not only underlines the events of the drama but upholds the listener's interest, is original in its measured proportion, its wholehearted and beautiful classicism and its rhythmic richness.

Although he is among the youngest of the group, Arthur Honegger is certainly the one who has given the strongest proofs of his talent and personality. His is a name to be remembered and which soon promises to rank with the greatest.

After him, in quite another direction, the member of the group who seems gifted with the liveliest natural originality is undoubtedly Francis Poulenc; but while Honegger is powerful, robust and even vehement, Poulenc is correspondingly voluble, pleasant, amiable and without complexity. He first appeared in public toward the end of 1917, with a very curious "Rhapsodie Nègre," for small orchestra. He was, perhaps, impelled by a kind of instinct, stronger than reason, to deal with such a subject, for although Poulenc is a thorough Parisian, his music is as instinctive and simple as that of the Negro, and his work has a kind of charm not unlike that which is found in the plantation songs. The published works of Poulenc comprise at present the "Rhapsodie Nègre," a sonata for piano, a sonata for two clarinets, the "Mouvements Perpetuels," and a suite for piano—all short, fresh and attractive works, animated by a good humor which, half tongue-in-cheek and half serious, has an irresistible effect on the public.

Perhaps this very grace, the charm he has for his hearers, and the facility of his works, threaten to become a danger to Poulenc. There is no doubt that he has an individual melodic sense, but this sense is somewhat restricted; his nature has so far shown neither enough variety nor a sufficient depth to lead us to expect great works from him. What is to become of this young artist? True, he has plenty of time to develop. For the moment he simply exhibits the charm of the young, a youthfulness that is all his own and that sings at the door of his little house with the engaging and natural indulgence of a contented Negro at the entrance to his hut.

Like Honegger and Poulenc, Louis Durey deserves more than ordinary attention. His most important work so far, the "Images à Crusoe" for voice and small orchestra, a work which is still unpublished, reveals a cultured, refined spirit and a delicate sensibility awayed by outbursts of feeling not very far removed from the transports of romanticism itself.

Louis Durey, the eldest of the group, but the one who began his musical career later than any of the other members, has to contend with technical difficulties that are a handicap to a young composer, but which can, on the other hand, help him to resist the temptations of a certain facility that seems to be a defect some of these young people have in common.

Several sets of songs by Louis Durey have been published, including "Quatre Idylles de Théocrite," "Trois Poèmes de Pétrone," and a series of short songs, "Le Bestiaire," which reveal the charm of his musical nature. The slow movement of his string quartet and his trio are achievements of real merit; they show everywhere a nature open both to the appeal of the tenderest sentiment and to the attractions of a harsh and piercing expression.

Louis Durey has but seldom separated himself from the group whose members are and remain his friends, but he no longer willingly submits to having general directions imposed on him, directions which are repugnant to a nature that strives tenaciously to find its own way.

Georges Auric had begun by making

for himself, from his boyhood, the reputation of a musical prodigy, and before he had produced anything, he was spoken of as a composer of merit. Some critics even went so far as to compare him to the poet, Arthur Rimbaud, whom indeed he resembled in his precocity.

What Georges Auric has published up to the present hardly overpasses the limits of the insignificant. Last year, at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, a "fox trot" of his was given which seemed not above the ordinary manufacturers of fox trots, and his recent sets of songs, "Les Jours en Feu" and "Interludes," offer a curious mixture, too intentional to be sincere, of melodic phrases that are banal enough to recall here and there the worst Italianisms of Puccini, adapted to a piquant and disagreeable harmonic sauce.

However, Auric has just finished an incidental music for the performances of Molière's "Pourceaugres" at the Odéon, the orchestration of which is ingenious and which contains certain numbers that are not without merit. The future of this young composer cannot yet be clearly foreseen. Miss Taillefer offers an example of the musical gifts of a woman composer. Her "Image" for small orchestra, her "Jeux de plein air" for two pianos, and her "magnifique symphonique" for orchestra and piano give ample proofs of a fresh youthful musical nature. For the moment her music is piquant. What will become of it after the passing of years? Will this beauty retain more enduring qualities and characteristics? It is impossible to judge; but such as it is, this ingenious, joyous, and highly colored music is by no means mediocre.

As for Darius Milhaud, he is the most productive of the group, having written several symphonies, four or five string quartets, several sonatas, and a number of dramatic works. There is no musical form he has not essayed, and no form of music he is not ready to essay. It would be impossible to overlook the prodigious technical attainments of Darius Milhaud, but it is more difficult to decide in what precisely his true individuality consists. Perhaps the stage is his true field.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS

Queen's Hall, London

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Queen's Hall Promenade Concert performances of this season started on August 13, and it is the experience of one who has attended most of the first nights of the 27 seasons that there has never been more enthusiasm than on that night and the succeeding six nights. Sir Henry Wood is more popular than ever, though his present methods militate against the individual popularity of members of the orchestra, and the only one who shared with him the honor of a preliminary ovation was Mr. Charles Woodhouse, the leader.

Although there was a novelty on the first night there were but two during the whole week. J. Promised Land," which was the first, is an interesting attempt at expressive music by one whose reputation depends almost entirely on light music of a pleasant character. It consists of three pieces taken from the incidental music to an anonymous Finnish drama of the same title. Of these the two latter were the more successful, though the first one, representing the sufferings of the Israelites during the captivity in Egypt does suggest something of the feeling of oppression and later of the hope which must have inspired all the poetical and emotional utterances of that people. Technically the heavier feeling is achieved by means, not only of melodies of a somewhat doleful character, written for English horn, clarinet and horn, but more particularly by a persistent rhythmic figure of two notes for drums and string instruments. "Eliseba's Lament," which, however, is notably tuneful, while the closing number, an "Egyptian Dance," is lively and piquant alike in rhythm and instrumentation. There is little in the work which is original, but it is quite likely that the last number, if not the others, will become popular.

The other novelty, played on August 18, was an orchestral sketch, "Crepuscolo sul Mare," by Francesco Sataliquido, a young Italian composer living in Tunis. Written 12 or 13 years ago, while the composer was a student in Rome, it shows little more than a promise of good work to come, some of which we are to hear later in the season. It is well scored, and though of no definite form it does not give the impression of formlessness. Its chief defect is that the music and the title bear little or no relation, one to the other. It will be interesting to observe how the composer's talent develops, particularly as he is largely out of touch with musical life in Europe, and is living among the Arabs.

The evening of August 17 was interesting because the program included in addition to popular favorites like the "New World" symphony of Dvorak and the "Mantred" overture of Schumann, two native works of high merit. York Bowen's pianoforte concerto No. 2 in D minor, of the solo part of which the composer gave a sensitive and vigorous performance, is a work almost of the highest order. It is full of rich and sometimes nervous effects, and holds the audience interested from beginning to end. Some of its harmonies are still "advanced," but they are so well placed as to cause no offense to the most sensitive ear. As a whole, however, the work belongs rather to the conservative school. Not so Gustav Holst's "The Planets," of which the composer conducted three numbers, "Mars," "Saturn," and

"Jupiter." This is a work which grows in importance the more it is heard, whether one agrees with its methods or not. Probably few can accept it in detail, but there was no question as to the hold it had on this critical audience. Of the three numbers played on this occasion that of "Saturn" is the least pleasing in the obvious way, but it is a number of wonderful power.

Throughout the week there were from time to time strong appeals and big climaxes, sometimes provided by individual artists and sometimes by the orchestra. One real thrill was in the playing of Francesco Tiedati in Weber's concertstück for pianoforte and orchestra. So many times has one heard this work played in a merely efficient way, that it came almost as a surprise to find it treated as a piece of stirring music.

Richard Strauss' "Don Juan" was played admirably, and the orchestral part of Brahms' violin concerto was a magnificent display of clarity alike in rhythm and tone color. Unfortunately, Miss Lena Kontorovich, who played the solo part, has not the necessary bigness of tone and style to do it justice. The classics and British music have both been well represented, among the numbers chosen for the latter being Butterworth's excellently written "A Shropshire Lad," Dr. Ethel Smyth's "The Bo'sun's Mate" overture, conducted by Dr. Smyth herself, J. B. McEwen's tone poem, "Grey Galloway," besides smaller works by Elgar, Coleridge-Taylor and Sullivan.

Most of the artists, too, have been natives, including that fine pianist, Leonard Borwick, who played the "Emperor" concerto with both refinement and strength, and the younger but already accomplished player, Isabel Grey, who was thoroughly at home in César Franck's "Les Djinns."

CHICAGO OPERA SEASON PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Miss Mary Garden, who has made a superb success of her own career appears to be on the point of making an equal success of the operatic organization whose destinies were committed to her guidance last season. The Chicago Opera Association, floundering in the slough of despond last December, finds itself now upon solid ground, hoisted thereon by the unexpected energy of one of its own artists. Already new ideals and business efficiency have brought about that comfortable condition of affairs at the Auditorium from which there promises to spring not only notable performances but a greatly decreased deficit.

George M. Spangler, who is the business director of Miss Garden's company, states that the Chicago Opera has been transformed from a social plaything to a public institution. He has persuaded 241 guarantors—business firms as well as individuals—to put up \$1000 for five years, and next month a campaign will be set on foot to enroll as many more. At the beginning of September the business management finds itself in possession of an advance fund of \$177,000, that sum being as much as the entire sale last season. Perhaps the most satisfactory part of the business is the interest taken in the season by the people who live in undistinctable districts. The rich, whose diffidence in the matter of subscribing for boxes has been a problem for the consideration of Mr. Spangler's predecessors, still remain a problem, but even they are being stirred by the energy with which opera for the public is being pushed.

Georgio Polacco, the principal conductor of the company, will reach Chicago next month and Miss Garden is scheduled to arrive at the beginning of November, when rehearsals will begin. The opening of the season will take place November 14, possibly with a performance of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila." There will be 10 weeks of opera in Chicago. The company will go to New York January 23 for a five weeks season at the Manhattan, after which it will go to the Pacific coast.

One of the defects of last season's repertoire was the curious conviction on the part of Mr. Marinuzzi—the artistic director—that the American public still is fond of the old time operatic entertainments. Meager houses listened unattentively to "Norma," "The Elixir of Love," "La Sonnambula" and other faded masterpieces, numerous repeated. Miss Garden will do otherwise. She will offer Russian opera, German opera, French opera, Italian opera. The two Muscovite productions are to be Prokofiev's "The Love for the Three Oranges"—which has been impending for two seasons—and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snequorotcha," both of which will be sung in Russian. The last named work, produced 40 years ago, never has been staged in America. As the Metropolitan Opera Company also has determined to present "Snequorotcha," Miss Garden will obtain some excitement in the race for a first production.

One of the features of the season will be the revival of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Miss Garden is approaching this presentation with a lively sense of the responsibilities involved. No fewer than 20 full rehearsals will be staged before the work is given to the public and a vast and expensive scenic equipment is being made. Other works by Wagner to be presented are "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan und Isolde." These will be sung in German.

Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" will be revived, as also will Massenet's "La Navarraise." There will also be heard the regular French repertory: "Carmen," "Faust," "Louise," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Thaïs," "Mon-

na Vanna," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Tales of Hoffman."

No new Italian opera will be vouchsafed to the Chicago public, but with a sympathetic leaning to the special qualities of Mme. Galli-Curci "The Barber of Seville," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Rigoletto," and "La Traviata" will be sung as well as "La Bohème," "La Tosca," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "L'Amore del Tre Re" and "Otello."

The ballet will have manifold opportunities during the forthcoming season. Mr. Pavley and Mr. Oukratsky will not only be permitted to make the most of the ballets that fall to their share in larger works but they will present complete ballets of their own. One of these, entitled "La Fête à Robinson," has been written for them by Gabriel Groves, conductor at the Théâtre des Arts, Paris. Another will be Beethoven's "The Creatures of Prometheus," which has seldom been heard since the master produced it at the Hoftheater, Vienna, in 1801. The two dancers will also give a dance version of Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," a work which also served Pavlova in former seasons. In addition, Felix Borowak's "Boudour," given in Chicago, New York and Boston in 1919, will be revived, as also will be John Alden Carpenter's "The Birthday of the Infants."

Miss Garden's array of artists is remarkable. The principal singers of former seasons—the directress herself, Mme. Galli-Curci, Lucien Muratore, Baklanoff, Dufranne, Edward Johnson, Charles Marshall, Trevisan, Schipa, etc., will return, and no fewer than 24 new artists are to be heard, including Lina Cavalieri, Claire Dux, Nina Koshetz, Mary McCormick, Joseph Schwartz, Edward Lankow and Edith Mason.

MUSIC AT THE CELTIC CONGRESS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Celtic congress in the Isle of Man was representative of the many branches of the Celtic people, and many of the lectures on Celtic folk-songs, hymns and dances were of substantial value. Certainly the Celtic movement is not alone concerned with music, though music is always the central bond in the congresses, uniting the Scottish Highlander, the Irishman, the Welshman, the Cornishman and the Breton. Folklore, poetry, history, architecture and Celtic art generally were discussed at the congress.

In honor of the place of meeting special attention was devoted to Manx music and Manx songs in particular. Manx music, though not without attractive and distinctive features of its own, lacks the individuality of both the Hebridean music and the Irish. The reason is not far to seek: the island has been the meeting-place of many peoples, and its geographical position has prevented the degree of isolation necessary to develop racial characteristics to the full. But there are many beautiful Manx songs and carols, a number of which were sung by a Manx singer, Mr. John Christian.

Mr. Quayle, who lectured on local folk-songs, and there were no traces of the Celtic harp to be found in Manx folk-music, nor of the bagpipe which played so large a part in the instrument music of the other branches of the race. A primitive form of violin with three strings seemed to be the chief instrument in the island's musical tradition. The secretary of the Welsh Folk-Song Society read a paper on "Welsh variants of Manx Songs," showing how songs like "Hunt the Wren" and airs like "My good old man," both of great antiquity, had variants all over Wales and were of special interest because they relate to folk-customs common to the Celtic people from remote times.

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser lectured on "Songs of the Hébrides," relating her experiences in collecting these fine Gaelic songs. Mr. Neill Ross gave an account of the Highland Mod, a sort of Highland imitation of the Welsh Eisteddfod, initiated at Oban 30 years ago but interrupted by the war.

The congress closed with a cosmopolitan concert embracing songs in Erse, Gaelic, Welsh, Manx and Breton. A new suite for piano by Mr. Holbrook, called Celtic Suite, was included, the movements of which were designated Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Man. After the Manx national anthem had been sung the concert ended with "God Save the King," the first bit of English in the program.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
41ST SEASON
BEGINNING OCTOBER 7-8
1921-1922
24 Friday Afternoon and
24 Saturday Evening Concerts
BY THE
BOSTON
SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
ASSISTING SOLO ARTISTS
LOUISE HOMER
ERNO DOHNANYI
PAUL KOCHANSKI
YOLANDA MERLO
JOSEF HOFFMANN
EMILIO DE GOGORZA
ERNO NYIREGYHAZI
NINA KOSKETS
OLGA SAMARIN
FERENC VECSEY
ALEXANDER SILOTI
Others to be announced.
VINCENT D'INDY will be guest
conductor at one pair of concerts
For Friday, all seats have been
reserved, a few desirable seats
now on sale
Prices—\$5, \$3, \$4, \$2, \$1 (no tax)
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Symphony Hall, Boston

THE HOME FORUM

Oriole

How fails it, oriole, thou hast come to fly
In tropic splendor through our North-
ern sky?
At some glad moment was it nature's
choice
To deliver a scrap of sunset with a
voilà?

—Edgar Fawcett.

Clifford and Hepzibah
Entrain

Whether it was Clifford's pur-
pose, or only chance, had led them
thither, they now found themselves
passing beneath the arched entrance
of a large structure of gray stone.
Within, there was a spacious breadth,
and an airy height from floor to roof,
now partially filled with smoke and
steam, which eddied voluminously up-
ward and formed a mimic cloud-region
over their heads. A train of cars was
just ready for a start; the locomotive
was fretting and fuming, like a steed
impetuous for a headlong rush; and
the bell rang out its hoarse peal.
Without question or delay, with the
irresistible decision, if not rather to
be called recklessness, which had so
strangely taken possession of him, and
through him of Hepzibah, Clifford
impelled her towards the cars, and as-
sisted her to enter. The signal was
given; the engine puffed forth its
short, quick breaths; the train began
its movement; and, along with a hun-
dred other passengers, these two un-
wonted travellers sped onward like the
wind.

At last, therefore, and after so long
estrangement from everything that the
world acted or enjoyed, they have been
drawn into the great current of human
life, and were swept away with it.
Still haunted by the idea that not
one of the past incidents, inclusive of
Judge Fyncheon's visit, could be real,
the recollection of the Seven Gables mur-
mured in her brother's ear,—
"Clifford! Clifford!" Is not this a
dream?

"A dream, Hepzibah!" repeated he,
almost laughing in her face. "On the
contrary, I have never been awake
before!"

Meanwhile, looking from the win-
dow, they could see the world racing
past them. At one moment, they were
rattling through a solitude; the next,
a village had grown up around them;
a few breaths more, and it had van-
ished. The spires of meeting-houses
seemed set adrift from their founda-
tions; the broad-based hills glided
away. Everything was unfixed from
its age-long rest, and moving at whirl-
wind speed in a direction opposite to
their own.

Clifford's naturally poignant sym-

pathies were all aroused. He caught
the color of what was passing about
him, and threw it back more vividly
than he received it, but mixed, never-
theless, with a lurid and portentous
hue. Hepzibah, on the other hand,
felt herself more apart from human
kind than even in the seclusion which
she had just quitted.

"You are not happy, Hepzibah!"
said Clifford, apart, in a tone of re-
proach. "You are thinking of that
dismal old house. . . . Take my advice,
—follow my example,—and let such
things slip aside. Here we are, in the
world, Hepzibah!—in the midst of life!
—in the throng of our fellow-beings!
Let you and I be happy! As happy as

of locomotion are destined to bring us
round again to the nomadic state. You
are aware, my dear sir,—you must have
observed it in your own experience,—
that all human progress is in a circle;
or, to use a more accurate and beauti-
ful figure, in an ascending spiral
curve. While we fancy ourselves going
straight forward, and attaining, at
every step, an entirely new position of
affairs, we do actually return to some-
thing long ago tried and abandoned,
but which we now find etherealized,
refined, and perfected to its ideal. The
past is but a coarse and sensual
prophecy of the present."—Nathaniel
Hawthorne, "The House of Seven
Gables."

mouth, like music out of a bobolink,
or like a yung bird out of its nest,
when it is feathered enough to fly.

Whenever a man has made up his
mind that he is a wit, then he is mis-
taken without remedy, but whenever
the public has made up their mind
that he has got the disease, then he
has got it sure.

Individuals never get this thing
right, the public never get it wrong.
The public never cheat themselves,
nor other folks, when they weigh out
glory.

There is just sixteen ounces in a
pound of glory, and no more, that is,
by the public's standards.
Humor is wit with a rooster's tail

by a king, realism is excluded. For-
mal it is in the extreme; the trees
mathematically laid out, the paths
are sternly pollarded, the beds are
straight and not to be deviated from.
None the less on a hot summer's day
there are few more delightful spots,
with the placid bonnet knitting so
softly, as only French women can sit,
over their needlework, and their
charges sitting like discreet butterflies
all around them; and here are two
old philosophers—another Bouchard
and Pécheux—discussing some prob-
lem of conduct or science, and there
a family party lunching heartily with-
out shame. Pleasant groves, pleasant
people!—"A Wanderer in Paris," by
R. V. Lucas.

Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ANYONE familiar with the work-
ings of mortal mind is aware
of its utter instability. How it tricks
and deceives itself, how it hides under
sophistry and false argument, how its
apparently well-made and well-
founded resolves are broken and
swept aside in an incredibly short time.
How ready it is to give its own bond
for itself, quite assured of its inde-
pendence of action and ability to abide
by its own decisions, only to find itself
excusing its instability within the
hour. Sometimes, when human will
and human desire cooperate together,
it will double in its tracks, as it were,
and do the very thing which a moment
before it had decided not to do. Truly
did the Apostle James characterize the
man who is governed by so-called
mortal mind, and who consequently
believes in a power and intelligence
apart from God, when he wrote, "A
double minded man is unstable in all
his ways."

Christ Jesus gave the one recipe for
stability when he said, "Therefore
whoever heareth these sayings of
mine, and doeth them, I will liken him
unto a wise man, which built his
house upon a rock: And the rain de-
scended, and the floods came, and the
winds blew, and beat upon that house;
and it fell not; for it was founded
upon a rock." Only as a man's thought
is grounded upon Principle, God, and
he has the absolute plumbline of spiri-
tual law with which to test every sug-
gestion, is stability attained. How
much one admires the man who, dis-
carding the right, scientifically holds
to it regardless of suggestion or per-
suasion, either from within or from
without. Indeed those who attempt to
persuade others to adopt a course con-
trary to their highest convictions re-
veal the fact that they themselves are
susceptible and open to persuasion.
The man who is building his house, or
understanding of real living, upon the
rock of Truth is always ready fear-
lessly to point out the right as he sees
it, but just as ready to allow his
brother to work out his problem in his
own way. His concern is to see to it
that he himself stands firmly on the
fundamental reality of man's unity
with God, and to express this in his
spiritual fact, in so far as he can, in
his dealings with his fellows.

Many who had become almost dis-
couraged with their own lack of sta-
bility, their apparent inability to keep
what they called their good resolu-
tions, or to resist some subtle form of
temptation, have found that through an
understanding of Christian Science, gained
from a study of its textbook, "Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy,
stability has been supplied to them.
This, of course, is because the real
spiritual man, whom Christian Sci-
ence reveals, is never tempted, never
uncertain, never wavering. He knows
the truth about God, and his relation-
ship to Him as the beloved Son of the
Father, and stands firm and secure in
this understanding. To the extent,
therefore, that one apprehends this
fact, he is building his house upon
the rock of spiritual reality, and the
rain of seeming disaster, the wind of
criticism or the floods of temptation
may beat in vain upon that house
without disturbing it one iota.

On page 201 of Science and Health
Mrs. Eddy writes, "We cannot build
safely on false foundations." It is
because mortal mind builds upon a
false foundation, the belief of life
and intelligence in matter, that it is
unstable. What it exalts today it is
ready to dethrone tomorrow. It is
swayed by self-love, self-interest, and
the desire for popularity. Christ
Jesus designated such a condition of
thought as a house built upon sand.
It is wholly impossible for such a
structure to withstand the winds and
rain and floods of suppositional ma-
terial suggestion. To outward vision,
however, there sometimes may be but
little difference between the house
built upon a rock and the house built
upon sand. Indeed, it is quite pos-
sible that the latter might be the
more ornate and attract more atten-
tion from the casual observer. More-
over, the Master never said that the
house built upon a rock would not
encounter the rigor of the elements.
The entire difference lay in the sta-
bility of the one and the instability
of the other, and this was determined
wholly by the nature of the founda-
tion upon which each was built.
While one would sway with the
tempest and eventually collapse, the
other would stand firm and secure.
Great encouragement for those who
are aware of human instability lies
in the example of Peter. He who
showed such instability of purpose as
to draw from the Master the words,
"Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath de-
sired to have you, that he may sift
you as wheat," also heard from the
same lips the amazing utterance, "And
I say also unto thee, That thou art
Peter, and upon this Rock I will build
my church; and the gates of hell shall
not prevail against it." Peter, how-
ever, had just declared the spiritual
selfhood of Christ Jesus in saying,
"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the
living God," and so had given unmis-
takable evidence that he had perceived
the Christ, and in that moment of spiri-
tual perception he was building his
house upon a rock. None knew better
than did the Master how this spiritual
structure, founded on Truth and Love,
would grow and increase, until this
wavering disciple became the Peter
who stood so firm and secure in the
knowledge of Principle that he could
instantaneously heal the sick, and
even raise the dead.

Stability, then, does not depend
upon human will-power, upon what is

termed the development of mental
energy, or upon any human character-
istic, but upon a correct understand-
ing of God, and of man's relationship
to Him, as divine Principle and Idea.
Those who heretofore have been
swayed by public opinion, by the per-
suasion of associates, or by the inner
whisper of fear or of material desire,
become immovable in righteous pur-
pose through the understanding which
Christian Science imparts. They
prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's state-
ment on page 152 of her book, "Mis-
cellaneous Writings," "Thus founded
upon the rock of Christ, when storm
and tempest beat against this sure
foundation, you, safely sheltered in
the strong tower of hope, faith, and
Love, are God's nestlings; and He will
hide you in His feathers till the storm
has passed." This stability, which
was so markedly evidenced in the life
of the Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science, she has also beau-
tifully expressed on page 12 of her
"Poems."

"Thus Truth engrounds me on the
rock,
Upon Life's shore,
'Gainst which the winds and waves
can shock,
Oh, nevermore!"

And Ever Afar in the
Silence Deep

Soft and pale is the moony beam,
Moveless still the glassy stream.
The wave is clear, the beach is bright
With snowy shells and sparkling
stones;
The shore-surge comes in ripples
light,
In murmuring faint and distant
moans;
And ever afar in the silence deep
Is heard the splash of the sturgeon's
leap.
And the bend of his graceful bow is
seen—
A glittering arch of silver sheen.
Spanning the wave of burnished blue,
And dripping with gems of the river
dew.

—Joseph Rodman Drake.

In Those Days

It was a merry place, London, in
those days, and that's the truth. There
was a difference between a gentle-
man and a common fellow in those
times. We wore silk and embroidery
then. Now every man has the same
coachmanlike look in his belcher and
caped coat, and there is no outward
difference between py lord and his
groom. Then it took a man of fashion
a couple of hours to make his toi-
lette, and he could show some taste
and genius in the selecting it. What
a blaze of splendour was a drawing-
room, or an opera, of a gala night!
—Thackeray.

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In a Danish forest

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Dyrehaven Forest Near
Copenhagen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only some six miles outside Copen-
hagen and only separated from the
Sound by a comparatively narrow
strip of land, studded with the pic-
turesque summer residences of the
Danes, lies the far famed royal deer
park, Dyrehaven. Many writers and
poets have for centuries eulogized the
glories of this beautiful forest, and
artists innumerable have painted pic-
tures of it.
No wonder that Dyrehaven has in-
spired and does inspire the poet and
the painter, when even the most
prosaic persons seem to feel its
charm. It is a truly magnificent park,
a vast glorious expanse, with sunny
plains, shady groves and deep sol-
itudes, with beeches, the like of which
Denmark may safely challenge any
other country to show. Sweden has
her birches and oak trees, Norway
her pines, London her wonderful
planes, the English countryside its
monumental elms, whilst Denmark
stands by her beeches. In May they
form a harmony of the freshest, the
most vivid green, and in October a
grand symphony of gold and copper
and bronze. In all the dignity of au-
tumn, such as Alfred East revelled
in depicting.

The "Dyrehaven" may appeal most
to some in all the early freshness of a
summer's morning; others again, give
preference to its inviting shade when
the sun is high in the heavens. But
can any of these woods vie with the
panorama from the heights of Ere-
mitskogen, when the sun has almost
run its course and is slowly setting
behind the western hills, and the
lovely scene is steeped in a rich
golden haze, whilst the hundreds of
stately stags and graceful does, peace-
ful and unafraid, are settling down
for the night? Or one may look the
other way from this exquisite little
chateau, towards the east, beyond the
sloping land and one will see the blue
waters of the Sound with its many
white sails and diverse craft.

One may wander about for hours
without meeting anyone save perhaps
some forester, and, at other times, on
holidays, there is a regular pilgrimage
thither of happy Copenhageners who
bring their baskets and vastly enjoy
their "al fresco" meal, to the wonder-
ment of a stray stag or a hind with
her young.

Comik Lekturing

Comik lekturing is an unknown
peaky thing to do.

Most every body thinks they can
do it, and this is just what makes it
so bothersome to do.
When it is did just enuff, it is a
terrible success, but when it is over-
did, it is like a burnt diapraz, very
impertinent.

There aint but phew good judges
of humor, and they all differ about it.
If a lekturer tries tew be phunny,
he is like a boss trying to trot back-
wards, pretty apt tew trod on himself.
Humor must fall out-ev a mans

feathers stuck in its cap, and wit is
wisdom in tight harness.

If a man is a genuine humorist, he
is superior tew the bulk ov his
audience, and will often times have
tew take his pay for his services in
thinking so. . . .

The man who is anxious tew git
before an audience, with what he calls
a comik lektur, ought tew be put im-
mediately in the stocks, so that he
cant do it, for he is a dangerous per-
son tew git loose, and will do sum
damage. . . .

Humor haz but phew rules tew be
judged by, and they are so delikate,
that none but the most delikate kan
define them.

It is drefful arbitrary tew ask a
man tew laff who dont feel the itch
ov it. . . .

There is sum who laff as easy and
as natural as the birds do, but most ov
mankind laff like a hand organ—if yu
expect tew git a lively tune out ov it
yu hav got tew grind for it.—Henry W.
Shaw ("Josh Billings").

The Stone and Bronze
Population

The Gambetta! This monument
fascinates me, not by its beauty nor
because I have any special reverence
for the statesman; but simply by the
vigor of his clothes, the frock coat and
the light overcoat of the flamboyant
orator, holding forth for evermore (or
until his hour strikes), urgent and im-
petuous and French. To the frock
coat in sculpture we in London are
no strangers, for have we not Parlia-
ment Square? but our frock coats are
quiescent, dead even, things of stone.
Gambetta's, on the contrary, is tem-
pestuous—surely the most heroic
frock coat that ever emerged from the
quarries of Carrara. It might have
been cut by the Great Mel himself.

I have never seen a computation of
the stone and bronze population of
Paris, but the statues must be thou-
sands-strong. A Pied Piper leading
them out of the city would be worth
seeing, although I for one would re-
gret their loss. Paris, I suppose, was
Paris no less than now in the days
before Gambetta masqueraded as a
Frock Coat Victory almost within hail
of the Winged Victory of Samothrace;
but Paris certainly would not be Paris
any more were some new turn of the
wheel to whisk him away and leave
the Place du Carroussel forlorn and
tepid. The loss even of the amusing
figure of Jules Simon, just outside
Durand's, would be something like a
bereavement. I once, by the way, saw
this statue wearing after a snow-
storm, a white fur cap and cape that
gave him a character—something
almost Siberian.

It is not until one has walked
through the gardens of the Tuilleries
that the wealth of statuary in Paris
begins to impress the mind. For there
must be almost as many statues as
flowers. They shine or glimmer
everywhere, as in the Athenian groves
—allegorical, symbolical. . . . The
Luxembourg Gardens, as we shall see,
are hardly less rich, but there one
finds the statues of real persons. Here
as becomes a formal garden projected

A Nook on the Italian
Riviera

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I saw a weird, Dantesque sight to-
day that only Italy I think could give,"
writes John Richard Green in one of
his letters. "The day was too blue,
too perfect, to let one rest at San
Remo; so off we went into the hills to
a queer sort of out-of-the-way nook
called Ceriana. Beneath us as we zig-
zagged up the hillside lay the blue
curve of the bay—so intensely blue,
and the 'ashy' heap of the town
wedged among its olives. Then we
rounded a headland and San Remo
was lost, and through the lanes of
Poggio (mere holes with ashes over-
head . . .) we rattled out again into
a great valley striking up into the very
heart of the mountains, with huge bare
slopes fringed at the base with olives,
and dotted thinly higher up with
cypresses and firs. Our carriage de-
veloped us and we crept slowly up the
sides of the valley, but without much
regret for lost time; for in the very
center of it rose suddenly a great
blast of rock with a town on it, a
white town all bright against the blue
sky on this mass of yellowish gray
rock, soft sandstone, and scored deep
with gorges and ravines so that its
battlements spread out like huge claws
over the bed of the valley. I can give
no other comparison. It was exactly
like some monster beast of the olden
world rising up from the river-bed
and lifting the city up like a feather-
weight on its back. And remember,
city and rock were absolutely glow-
ing with light so that (miles off as
they were) it seemed as if one could
have stretched out one's hand over
the valley and touched every church
and tower. We were getting higher
and higher along the hillside thick
with myrtle and arbutus, till we felt
the snow beneath our feet (such an
odd sensation—here), and the rocks
grew white and bare; and rounding a
corner we saw Ceriana cuddled against
a hill-front in the great cul-de-sac
of the gorge."—(Edited by Leslie
Stephen.)

Since I Have Had a
Little Garden

1897. I begin to feel and to love
more than ever the pleasures of rural
life, since I have had a little garden,
that takes the place of a country
house, and is for me Fleury and Ville-
neuve. I have no long alleys stretch-
ing away till lost to sight, but only
two little ones, one of which gives me
shade in a neat little nook, and the
other, open to the south, gives me sun
during a good part of the day, and
promises me a good crop of fruit in
the season. A little espalier, covered
with five apricot trees and ten peach
trees, is all my orchard. I have no
bee-hives, but have the pleasure of
seeing, every day, the bees fluttering
over the blossoms of my trees, and
clipping to their prey while they en-
rich themselves with the juice they
extract, without doing me any harm.
—Rollin & Le Pelletier.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

Openly Arriving

It is too soon to hazard any statement as to the probable outcome of the negotiations between the British Cabinet and Eamon de Valera, the Irish leader. But surely it is not too soon to remark that the method whereby the negotiations are proceeding is furnishing an example of something far nearer than is usually seen of an open covenant openly arrived at. The negotiations are not wholly that, to be sure. The actual conferences are proceeding in secret. Just what goes on in the discussions is, after all, known definitely only to those who are immediately concerned in them. Yet one practice of tremendous import is being followed, in that the public is being informed quite fully of the position of each side, at the end of every meeting, and is thus able to give some effect to its approval or disapproval before the conferees proceed to the next stage of their discussions.

The beneficial results of this procedure are obvious. Whatever may actually have been said at a particular conference, the gist of it is set down by one of the parties in a statement, or letter, which, while nominally dispatched to the other party, goes to the public through being printed in the newspapers all over the British Dominions and the United States, and presumably wherever in the world the Irish or British element is prominent in the population. If one of these statements or letters reports the substance of the points made at a session in a too partisan fashion, no harm can come of it, for the rejoinder from the other party to the discussion can immediately make the necessary correction. Thus the understanding of both sides, as to what has been arrived at theretofore, is made clear, and becomes virtually a matter of public record, before any further proceedings are entered upon. A great opportunity is thus opened for newspaper discussion, and one has only to glance through the current editorial pages to discover that the press is not slow to follow up this advantage.

And things are not going badly, on the whole. There are no indications that such publicity as has followed these negotiations has impeded them, or menaced their ultimate success. If anything, the results so far apparent even suggest that publicity has been of great assistance in preventing the negotiations from running upon the rocks ere this. Of course, it is impossible to say what might have happened, if a policy of secrecy had been strictly observed. On the other hand, it seems reasonable to infer that the measure of publicity that has been accorded has tended to increase the deliberateness of the negotiations, and this has been a factor in keeping them moving forward without a break. If it could have been assumed that there was a tendency to high-handedness on either side, one may fairly conclude that such a tendency has been checked by the knowledge that the public was to have what might be called friendly and unfriendly reports of what went on. Each side has shown itself responsive to public sentiment as the conferences have proceeded. It might even be objected, in some quarters, that there has been a tendency toward "playing to the gallery." But, after all, that is the very sort of thing which publicity might have been hopefully expected to bring out. In connection with negotiations of the sort under consideration, playing to the gallery is little else than appealing to the public, with a purpose to find out whether the public approves or not. That sort of an appeal could hardly be carried too far, in such proceedings. If there could be such a thing as an attempt to overdo it, the very attempt would bring its proper correction. In the present case, all that such appeals amount to is to exhibit the negotiating parties in a much more direct relationship to the peoples for whom they are supposed to be acting than any that has been usual in negotiations of this kind heretofore.

The beneficial results of this procedure, thus far, suggest, on the one hand, that still more publicity might be accorded, without ill effect, and on the other hand, that methods at least as open as those here discussed can be adopted with confidence of advantage in connection with other international conferences, especially the one on armaments which is set for November 11. What the Irish conferences have achieved, through the medium of the public reports of the discussions after they take place, might be amplified, so many seem to believe, if press reports were permitted of the discussions while actually under way. The notion of reporters, actually present while the representatives of negotiating peoples confer on a great question, is rather startling to any who have been trained in the old school of diplomacy. Yet that use of the representatives of the press is only in accord with other uses that have become acceptable, as a matter of course. Any reporters admitted to such conferences, to be sure, should be responsible and trustworthy. But there are ways enough of securing such. And their usefulness in conferences of supreme importance would be different only in degree from the usefulness that has been tried and proved all down the line in minor situations. The thing to be overcome before such a sort of publicity can be counted upon, is not the difficulty of providing it properly, but the prejudice against it amongst those who are concerned in negotiating the supreme public questions.

It is this prejudice which the procedure followed in the Irish conferences would seem to be doing much to break down.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia

AN INTERESTING and significant feature of the foreign policy of the new Italian Foreign Minister, the Marquess della Torretta, as enunciated in the Senate recently, is the fact that, in all essential points, it is the same as that of his able predecessor, Count Sforza. Yet it was the foreign policy of Count Sforza, with its friendly leanings toward Jugo-Slavia and its strong commercial bias, which was the ostensible cause of the recent resignation from the premiership of John Giolitti. Such a situation, however, can surprise no one who has kept in touch with

recent developments in Italy. Italy, like all the rest of the world, is in the most urgent need of peace. She needs markets, she needs raw material, and she needs as great facilities for trade as she can possibly obtain.

It was with a view to securing all these that Count Sforza was willing to make such concessions as the surrender of the little Fiuman harbor of Baross to Jugo-Slavia, to abolish such provocative organizations as the Legion of Gaeta, and to join France and Great Britain in recognizing the union of Montenegro and Jugo-Slavia. Shortly after the resignation of Mr. Giolitti and the consequent retirement of Count Sforza, this paper ventured to point out that if Italy did not see the wisdom of Count Sforza's policy then, there was little doubt that she would be compelled to see the wisdom of it later. However this may be, the Marquess della Torretta is evidently quite satisfied that there is really no alternative. "Italy," he declared in effect, in the Senate, "wants raw materials and markets rather than tracts of stony and barren territory." True, he did not boldly adopt the policy of Count Sforza in the matter of Baross, and as the issue stands at present it may possibly be referred for arbitration to the President of the Swiss Republic, but the Marquess left no doubt as to his view that it was imperative that the matter be settled along lines agreeable to both sides. If Port Baross were assigned either to Jugo-Slavia against the wishes of Fiume or to Fiume against the wishes of Jugo-Slavia, the result, he said, would be a Pyrrhic victory. Port Baross without the traffic from the Jugo-Slav hinterland would be useless to Fiume, whilst Port Baross, without the good will of the Fiumans, would be quite inadequate to meet the requirements of a large country like Jugo-Slavia.

More and more, in fact, it is coming to be seen that the interests of the two countries compel an agreement in the matter of Fiume as in many other matters. So in regard to Montenegro, whilst Italy in the person of the Marquess della Torretta may not be prepared to go quite as far as Count Sforza, there can be only one outcome to the diplomatic statement made recently by the Premier, Mr. Bonomi, that, "in accordance with Italy's liberal traditions, the government will support whatever may be the desire of the majority of the Montenegrin people." There may be a considerable difference of opinion in Montenegro as to what precise form the union with Jugo-Slavia should take, but there would seem to be no doubt at all that the majority of the people are in favor of union with Jugo-Slavia in one form or another.

Mobilizing the Farm Forces

ACTING upon the theory that the depression being felt in the agricultural industries of the United States is the result of economic conditions which can be successfully met, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Harding, has gone about finding a quick and effective remedy. His first serious endeavor along this line has been the tentative mobilizing of all the forces of his department into a single working unit, the hope being, evidently, that by cooperative and concerted action, with a single great purpose in view, more can be accomplished than by the several units working separately, or individually, although possibly along the same general lines. Already, pursuant to congressional action, the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Crop Estimates have been combined. Now, anticipating sanction by Congress, Secretary Wallace has virtually made effective the coordination of these combined bureaux with the office of Farm Management and Farm Economics.

More and more convincingly is the fact being impressed upon the public that the undertaking of governmental agencies organized in behalf of the varied agricultural industries must be greater than even efficient direction in the matter of planting, reaping, and storing the products of the farm. Methods of intensive and profitable production have been, and are being, taught satisfactorily and efficiently in the specialized schools and colleges everywhere in the land. From these schools there have gone out almost unnumbered production experts who have had a large part, through community and institutional work, in educating the great mass of farmers of the country. It cannot be denied that this educational work has been encouraged and effectively supplemented by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. But now the need is for something more than the teaching of even the best practical methods of production. This need is recognized by Secretary Wallace, and he emphasizes it by his determination to meet it, if possible, quickly and effectively.

Theoretically, it may be said that, all things being equal, the economic condition of those who produce and sell and those who buy is the same. There can hardly be such a thing as class prosperity, that is to say, a condition in which those who produce and sell, for instance, reap an inordinate or an unfair profit from those who buy and consume, or in which those who buy compel the producers to sell at a price unfairly low. What once was regarded as the unailing law of supply and demand worked a tolerably fair adjustment of a rather simple economic problem. But it has been found that this so-called law is not immutable, and that its supposed operation has been interrupted and interfered with by many cunning devices. A result of this interference has been the checking of the normal flow from producer to consumer, to the economic disadvantage of both. Thus, in times when the supply has been abundant and the consumer should have benefited without loss to the producer, prices have been inflated by the hoarding or the destruction of surplus crops by speculators. In times of partial shortage, similar crafty manipulations by distributing agencies have compelled the farmers to sell at a price far below that which would have been warranted by an uninterrupted interchange. That is stating briefly a tremendously important economic problem which affects, not one-third of the population alone, as the Secretary of Agriculture says the single problem of production does, but all the people, at all times and in all seasons.

But Mr. Wallace finds the problem affecting the American farmer even greater than this. He points out the important fact that today, more than ever before, the problem is a world problem, and not one which domestic adjustments alone will solve. In other countries than

the United States great advances are being made in agriculture, and as a result the American wheat grower, for instance, is becoming the competitor of the grower in some country beyond the seas. It is pointed out, as has been done in referring to other producing industries, that the workers on the farms in other countries do not maintain the same standard of living as that sought by the American farmer, and that wages paid by them for labor are much lower than those received by farm hands in the United States. Mr. Wallace believes that the present American standards should not be lowered, and it is because he realizes the impossibility of the farmers, individually or collectively, meeting and solving their problem unaided that he has undertaken what he believes, and what appears to be, a comprehensive and an aggressive constructive campaign in their behalf. It is a fact, too well established to require proof or reiteration, that upon the prosperity of the farms of the United States depends the prosperity of the nation as a whole. There is nothing paternalistic in the Secretary's undertaking. No one will insist that measures designed to encourage and stabilize the allied industries of agriculture are class legislation.

Chamber Music Festivals

IN THE concerts of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival, which have been given every autumn since 1918 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the production of a prize composition has proved to be, perhaps, of comparatively slight consequence, though it may have seemed at that time the most vital matter of the whole undertaking. Three works have been contributed to the stock of musical scores in the world, comprising a quartet by Tadeusz Iarecki, a suite for viola and piano by Ernest Bloch, and a fantasy for string quartet by Francesco Malipiero; and nobody but the prize-takers can be said with any assurance to be the richer; and even they had to put in much hard work for their money. Take away, however, the \$1000 contest annually carried on by Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, the founder, and all excuse for the festival, which implies five companies of 500 persons each climbing a mountain to hear some groups of chamber music artists perform, vanishes. Without the prize piece for a topic of talk, the festival guests who for three days take possession of a quadrangle of old white buildings, once a girls' school, now a hotel, in the northern quarter of Pittsfield, would have nothing about which they could entertain a common curiosity; they would have no hand-ropes whereby to hold themselves upright when the undertow of controversy menaced their equilibrium. Musical people can excite great animosities in one another's breasts by discussing at too great length the comparative merits of Mozart and Stravinsky. But they can at once find grounds of amity and mutual confidence by changing the subject to a prize quartet, trio, or sonata which they are going to hear day after tomorrow, tomorrow, or this afternoon.

The winner of the Coolidge prize, whose name the judges of the contest always announce before the festival begins, is this year H. Waldo Warner, viola player of the London String Quartet. The winning piece, though amply tested in the rehearsal studio and performed privately for the benefit of the members of the jury, is not brought to general hearing until the last of the five meetings held in the little building on South Mountain known as the Berkshire Music Temple. That meeting has been planned, in the case of every festival except the first, to fall on a Saturday afternoon; and no sooner do the final notes of the fifth program sound than proceedings take a social turn, and the guests leave the timber, board, and shingle temple and descend the mountain in a mood as far removed as possible from the disputatious. In the evening the festival closes with a reception in the downtown inn which is compounded, so Berkshire County historical writers say, of school dormitories and recitation halls and a remodeled Bulfinch church.

Prize-taking in musical competitions may no doubt be fairly described as a knack; more often possessed by the correct composer than by the inspired one; or, lest knack be the wrong word, it may be called a secondary talent, wherewith composers perform interesting feats of imitation, rather than hit high marks of original achievement. A field in which the prize idea has been much applied is that of opera; and to offset Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," how many prize pieces have remained, since their first production, unsung! In late years, various persons and societies in the United States have endeavored, by instituting prizes, to stimulate composition, asking, as a rule, only native or resident musicians to submit manuscripts. Whether they have done better or worse than persons and societies that have gone right to some well-known composer and commissioned him to write a piece in return for an honorarium, is a question for debate. What can be accomplished by the one method finds illustration in the contests of the National Federation of Musical Clubs; and what by the other, will appear to anyone who studies the repertory of the Litchfield County Choral Union of Norfolk, Connecticut.

Encouragement of American composition may have been the purpose Mrs. Coolidge had in mind when she started her Berkshire enterprise, but the challenging of the genius of chamber-music writers the world over has been her obvious aim the past two seasons. As for what has come of her efforts, the prize piece for 1918, by Iarecki, has never made great stir. That for 1919, by Bloch, has been declared by a few persons whose judgment merits trust to be a work of permanent quality. And yet, when it was transcribed, last winter, from a sonata for viola and piano into a concerto for viola and orchestra, there were those who held that the orchestral form was the one the music should have taken in the first place. The 1920 piece, by Malipiero, has an inherent picturesqueness, even in string-quartet gray, that makes it as fascinating as many a highly colored orchestral painting. But many persons hesitate to believe that the descriptive manner is appropriate to chamber music.

Upon three men, then, the crown of South Mountain laurel has been bestowed. To a fourth, Mr. Warner, it has been tendered this year for a trio for violin, violoncello, and piano which the jury deemed the best of more than 50 trios submitted. His piece, if it resembles his "Folk Song" quartet, which won the W. W. Cobbett chamber music prize in England in 1917, and which stood

on the program of the London String Quartet concert at Pittsfield last fall, should at least show grace of design and warmth of sentiment. More than that, if the composer got close to the public of the United States in his winter's tour of 1920-21, his trio may be expected to disclose some special and intimate message to the festival listeners.

Editorial Notes

ONE feature of the inland voyage that is about to be made by the old racing yacht America, from Boston to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, will be the traversing of one or two old canals which have for a long time been strangers to interesting craft of any kind. Proceeding from Boston to Plymouth, of Pilgrim fame, the old schooner will next pass through the Cape Cod ship canal in order to make her way to New York harbor by way of the protected waters of Long Island Sound. Thence she will pass through the old Delaware and Raritan Canal, for a distance of forty-four miles, across New Jersey to the Delaware River. This canal is barely deep enough to allow the passage of the yacht, even with its keel and part of the rudder cut away. But if the passage from the Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay waters be made by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, that route will allow more than sufficient depth, and will enable the yacht to pass out into the bay only a few miles above its destination. All sorts of people are eager to get a sight of the historic vessel, and doubtless the inland route which she will take will afford thousands of them an excellent opportunity.

THE custom of dropping the first name of individuals who have reached a certain degree of eminence has its drawbacks, as is shown by misunderstandings over the name Strauss. Lovers of light music understand by Strauss one Johann Strauss of Vienna, who formerly wrote waltzes of exceptional grace and tunefulness. Students of more serious music, however, understand by Strauss, Richard Strauss of Munich, whose revolutionary methods in orchestration have brought important changes in the concert room and opera house. What this diversity of understanding may lead to is exemplified in the "Individualities" column of a well-known San Francisco weekly, where it is stated: "Dr. Richard Strauss of Vienna, one of the world's most famous composers, has signed a contract to tour the United States this fall. Dr. Strauss is perhaps best known on this side of the Atlantic as the composer of the 'Blue Danube Waltz.'" Let Rubinstein and Rosenthals and scions of other musical clans, marching on the road to fame, take warning and invent badges of distinction, lest they be shouldered with honors they neither claim nor relish.

WHILE "The Mirrors of Washington" as a book continues to preserve its anonymity, in keeping with the example set by "A Gentleman with a Duster," the incognito of the first-named book is, of course, but thinly veiled by its obvious references to incidents. To the subjects of his caustic pen, little doubt is left as to the writer's identity. Such anonymity seems to defeat its own purpose. One is reminded of this circumstance by the work just published in England entitled "Some Personalities," and purporting to be written by "20-1631." The reading world seemed to be face to face with a greater puzzle than ever on the score of identity. But it was soon found that it was no anonymity at all. The "20-1631" simply stood for the number by which the writer was registered on the books of the Minister of Education. And as if to make doubly sure for his readers, the author produced a book so full of autobiographical details that his identity was given away on every second page. In such circumstances, the hide-and-seek game with the public would seem to be little better than a kind of parlor joke.

SIR FREDERICK KENYON, director and chief librarian of the British Museum, appeals to Englishmen to pause before they consign family papers to the scrap heap. He finds that many owners of old estates who are breaking up their homes, owing to pressure of taxes and other expenses, have in some instances destroyed their family records. This means the loss of historical data, and Sir Frederick Kenyon therefore asks owners of such properties to send them to the British Museum. Besides the incentive belonging to the instinctive care of the written word, there is the practical consideration that, while family papers remain in the museum and are accessible to the public, they are exempt from estate duty.

TUNNELS connecting down-town banks in Chicago with the Federal Reserve Bank there, are proposed as a means of providing safe passage for bank messengers. Some assurance of safety is desirable, of course, but presumably any such system of subways as the one here suggested should be constructed under private property, and not under the public streets. Even in Chicago, where the street railway system has as yet no underground division, the space under the streets is already quite fully occupied for public purposes. Not even the need of safety for bank messengers would seem to be a sufficient reason for giving any space under the public ways for exclusively private use.

AUSTRALIA'S daring airmen are using the lessons of France and Palestine to achieve the victories of peace. Word reached Sydney recently that a flock of sheep had been surrounded by flood waters near Moree, in northern New South Wales, and were starving. Aeroplanes sped to the rescue over impassable country and alighted, with bags of corn, on high ground near the sheep. The machines swept back and forth, and the cheery report was soon received that probably 75 per cent of the flock would be saved by the aerial aid. This object lesson is not likely to be wasted.

NOTICE has appeared in the English press of the sale, this month, of Sir Harry Lauder's Glenbranter estate in the county of Argyllshire, Scotland, the estate including Glenbranter mansion house and several good farms, comprising in all some 9768 acres. Those familiar with the Scottish comedian's entertaining ways were no doubt fully aware that he owned a "Wee Hoose 'mang the Heather" somewhere in the north country, but few can have known that there was quite so much heather.